FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap at $1 50 [illegible] Cap Paper [illegible] per ream. With a variety of papers of all kinds, or better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

CHEAP CASH & BARTERING STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors [illegible] Mr. H. B. [illegible]'s, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a [illegible] and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets,
[illegible] best Spanish Sole Leather,
Swedes Steel and English Iron,
[illegible] Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as [illegible] as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices, for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 27, 1848. 34tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

[illegible] LADIES' DRESS GOODS, [illegible]

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; Thread and [illegible] Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss [illegible] and Jaconet Muslins; [illegible] Handkerchiefs.

[illegible] black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's superior Cravats; Lamb's wool and Merino Shirts.

[illegible] Bonnets, [illegible] and Ribbons. [illegible] Beaver Hats; Mens and Boys' Caps.

[illegible] Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually [illegible]

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

[illegible] Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. 34-2m

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as usual.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-11d

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1836, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the [illegible] cures [illegible] that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which [illegible] the chief object of his travels, but which [illegible] the genial and [illegible]

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-established.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio:

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

[illegible] Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered on.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

NOW is the proper time to order Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. Those wishing to procure through the undersigned, will please hand in their orders. I will guarantee their genuineness. They are to come from Philadelphia.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Sept 23, 1848. 34-3w

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

ATTENTION!

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs; and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on Friday the 13th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant,
WM. McL. McKAY, Adjutant.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1848. 34

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen; others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of it is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

PRINTING TYPES

Are sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry,

AT the following very low prices for approved six months' notes:

	Roman.	Title, &c.	Shaded, &c.
Pica per lb.	30 cts.	52 cts.	90 cts.
Small Pica	32	56	95
Long Primer	34	60	1 00
Bourgeois	37	66	1 08
Brevier	42	74	1 20
Minion	48	84	1 32
Nonpareil	58	100	1 50
Agate	72	120	1 80
Pearl	108	160	2 20
Diamond	150	250	3 00

Larger sized Job Types are at proportionably low rates. Our Fancy Fonts are invariably charged by the pound and not by the font, and the prices are in no instance higher than the above. These prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c. furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to Printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

We are now preparing and will shortly have ready for sale, an original cut and very superior Running hand Script, suitable for printing circulars, &c.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 15th November 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufacture, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

For sale, several good second hand Cylinder and Platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,
13 Chambers st., N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1848. 34-3w

NOTICE.

IF not sold at private sale sooner, there will be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 7th of October, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., that commodious and comfortable Dwelling House and Out Buildings, on Cool Spring and Russell streets, formerly occupied by John C. Latta, Esq., lately by Mr. Hinsdale.

Terms made known at sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. David Shaw or Jas. Banks.

Sept. 18, 1848. 33ts

7,500 lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.

J. D. W.

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY

In the English Language, is, confessedly,

WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work, Unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1452 pp. with Portrait of the author, Revised by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. Price, $6.

"*The most* COMPLETE, ACCURATE, *and* RELIABLE *Dictionary of the Language*," is the recent testimony given to this work by many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work, yet

"Its definitions are models of *condensation* and *purity*. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of."—*Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.*

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 members of Congress.*

☞ Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

☞ The above valuable work for sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

August, 1848. 31

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for Lafayette Division No. 2, of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-3w

WANTED.

SOME likely young Negro Boys and Girls, between the ages of 12 and 22. Those having such, and wishing to dispose of them, can do so at fair prices, by calling on the subscriber. He may be found by inquiring at Cook & Taylor's, or J. H. & J. Martine's.

D. McNAB.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1848. 34-3w

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, a negro man named BOB, for the purpose of effecting a division between the owners. Terms at sale.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

Sept. 11, 1848. 32-4w

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note or Bond made payable to Alexander A. Nicholson, or order, for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, dated about the 22d August, 1842, with a credit of Ten Dollars, date not recollected, as we have given a new Note for the same, and said Nicholson is in possession of both, and the former Note we do not intend paying.

SARAH CAMERON.
DUNCAN CAMERON.
JAMES CLARK.

Richmond county, Sept. 9, 1848. 33-4w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to emancipate and set free a slave man named Peter, residing and commonly known in the Town of Fayetteville by the name of Peter Turner.

September 18, 1848. 33-3t-od

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

BY LIEUT. M. F. MAURY.

Lieutenant Lynch has redeemed his pledge, he has surveyed the Dead Sea, returned in safety, he and his party to their ship, and may ere long be expected to arrive in the United States with the rich fruits of their labor.

The Dead Sea had been circumnavigated but by one traveller, Mr. Costigan. He very nearly accomplished it in eight days. Unfortunately he undertook it at a most inauspicious season of the year and died at the termination of the voyage, without leaving a journal or notes behind.

At the very time that Lieut. Lynch was engaged with his preparations in New York, Lieut. Molyneux, a gallant officer of the British Navy, was actually engaged in transporting on the backs of camels and from the very point suggested by Lieut. Lynch, a boat for the survey of the Dead Sea.

The plans of these two officers for approaching and exploring that sheet of water were remarkably similar. Neither knew that the thoughts of the other were in that direction at all. But, that two Navy officers of different services, and in parts of the world far remote, should each without the knowledge of the other, be engaged with the same original idea, is one of those curious coincidences of mental sympathy which is sometimes observed to take place among men of science. The coincidence is as striking as the case of Le Verrier and Adams with the new planet.

On the 20th of August 1847, Lieut. Molyneux of H. M. S. Spartan, was landed at Acre with a few seamen. Hiring guides, camels and horses, he started early the next morning with the ship's dingey—a very small boat—for the sea of Galilee, and on the 23d he was embarked on its blue waters.

The natives manifested great reluctance to his descending the Jordan. But by a show of arms with threats to shoot the Sheiks who annoyed him on the way, he made good his descent, though it was in part accomplished by land.

The 3d of September found him fairly embarked on the Dead Sea. At noon on the 5th the party returned to their tent, on the shore, completely done up. Every thing and body in the tent was covered with an offensive, shiny substance from the water. The iron was corroded and looked as if covered with coal tar.

Having disembarked, the dingey was again mounted on the backs of camels, and the party proceeded with it to Jerusalem. Lieut. Molyneux returned to his ship by way of Jaffa, and died soon after getting on board.

Provided with their simple outfits and the two boats aforesaid—the copper one, named "Fanny Mason," the iron, "Fanny Skinner," Lieut. Lynch and his party, all in high spirits, set sail from New York about the middle of November, 1847.

It was, however, by no means certain that the object which these officers and men had so much at heart, could be accomplished, for the permission given was only conditional. It all now depended upon the Grand Turk. Unless he would give a firman with leave for Lieut. Lynch and party to visit and explore the Dead Sea, the expedition was to be considered at an end.

Lieut. Lynch, with his companion, Lieut. Dale, had therefore to proceed to Constantinople for the purpose of obtaining the requisite authority from the Turkish government. Business of a public nature called the Supply there. The Sultan treated them with marked consideration. He gave Lieut. Lynch a private audience, readily granted the firman addressed to the Governors of Jerusalem and Saida, requiring the functionaries to give that officer all needful aid and friendly assistance.

The Sultan was so much pleased with the interview, that the next day he sent for the Grand Vizier and expressed a wish to make the American officer a present "such as became a sovereign." This of course was declined, and the party were permitted to depart in peace.

On the last of March, the Supply landed the party at Kaiffa under Mount Carmel, and proceeded to execute her orders in the Mediterranean.

All hands were now set to work in making the necessary arrangements for their departure into the interior. They met difficulties at every turn; at last they found out that they all proceeded from the rapacious and unprincipled Seid Bay, the Governer, who was endeavoring, by creating difficulties, to extort money. As soon as this discovery was made, Lieut. Lynch refused to have any thing more to do with him, and proceeded in his own way.

Seemingly insurmountable difficulties presented themselves. The boats had to be transported to the sea of Galilee over mountain gorges and heights which nothing larger than the sure footed horses of the country had ever passed before. But the sailor resources of the party, supported by zeal in the noble enterprise, were sufficient to overcome them all. About noon of the third day, the party halted nine miles from Tiberias. Their tent was pitched on a mountain side, with Nazareth on the right, Cana to the north, Mount Tabor to the south-east; spread beneath them was the plain, on which the bloody battle between the French and the English was fought, and three hours in advance was the sea of Galilee with its beautiful blue waters dancing in the sunbeams. Emblematic of its Master, it alone of all things around them, remained the same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Saviour said to it, "Peace, be still," this little band of rovers now beheld it.

After having surmounted incredible difficulties, still greater ones awaited them in this nine miles of distance. The boats had to be left in the mountains, while the exhausted party struggled forward to get water and to refresh themselves. The next day all hands returned to the boats. They had to be lowered down precipices with ropes. But at this work Jack Tar was perfectly *au fait*. Finally at 2 P. M. of Saturday, April the 8th, Lieut. Lynch had the satisfaction of re-opening his despatch to announce the pleasing intelligence: "The 'Two Fannies,' each with the American ensign flying, are now afloat upon the sea of Galilee."

We can now, in imagination, hear reverberating among the mountains, the soul-stirring cheers with which that flag was greeted, as the gallant leader of that gallant little band flung the star-spangled banner to the breeze for the first time upon the waters of that ancient and venerable sea.

The natives took the bright copper of the "Fanny Mason" to be gold, and looked upon her as an exponent of the greatness and wealth of the United States. They were friendly and offered the party no interruption in their progress.

Here Lieut. Lynch purchased for twenty-one dollars and a quarter the only boat on the lake, to assist in the transportation down the Jordan. That lake abounds as it did of old with excellent fish and wild fowl. But that at this day there should be only one boat on that sea, and that used not for fishing, but for bringing wood across, and valued no higher than at $21¼, may be taken as a sign that no "fishers of men" are to be found there now.

With this little wooden boat, the "Two Fannies" and the river Jordan for the rest of the way, it was thought the difficulties of the route were at an end. But to the consternation of the party it was found the difficulties were but just commencing.—The course of the Jordan was found to be interrupted by frequent and most fearful rapids. But the party to a man felt now that their own honor, the reputation of the Navy, and the credit of their country were all at stake upon their efforts. To a man they gave their energetic leader the most hearty co-operation. "Sometimes placing our sole trust in Providence, we had," says he, "to plunge with headlong velocity down appalling descents." So great were the difficulties, that in two days they accomplished but twelve miles.

On the third day they were compelled from her shattered condition to abandon the Galilee boat, and to trust entirely to the "two Fannies."

May the 18th the party arrived at Masaraa, a place on the river consecrated by tradition for the passage of the Israelites and the baptism of the Redeemer; it is nine miles from Jericho, where the pilgrims cross. The passage is dangerous, and Lieut. Lynch tarried here for the purpose of lending them assistance should accident befall and assistance be required. The two graceful little "Fannies," with colors flying, were anchored on the other side, ready to succor and to help. Early in the morning the pilgrims began to arrive, and by 5 o'clock there were several thousands already on the bank.

The great secret of the depression between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, is solved, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, by the tortuous course of the Jordan. In a distance of about sixty miles that river winds along through a course of about two hundred miles. Within that distance he and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids, besides many others of less descent.

The difference of level between the sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea has been stated at over a thousand feet. But it has been urged by some that this could not be so, else the Jordan in its run of 60 miles would be a continuous cataract. The Mohawk, it was thought, was among the rivers of the greatest fall in the world, and it averages only four or five feet to the mile. But it is now known that the Sacramento of California has a fall of 2000 feet in 20 miles, or an average of 100 feet to the mile. With Lt. Lynch's discovery and explanation as to the length of the Jordan, it is necessary to give it an average fall of only about 6 feet in each mile to account for the difference of level between its source and mouth.

"A few weeks earlier or later," says he, "and the passage would have been impracticable. We are the first who have accomplished the entire descent. The small English boat last year (Lieut. Molyneux's *dingey*,) was taken partly on a camel, and the officer made the journey by land. His notes were unfortunately taken in cipher, and by his death, I am told, lost to the world."

Leaving Masaraa, Lieut. Lynch took the lead in the "Fanny Mason," followed by passed midshipman Aulick in the "Fanny Skinner," while Lieut. Dale with his friendly Bedouins, and a few others, accompanied the baggage and stores by land, for it was necessary to carry provisions along. After separating in the morning, the two parties saw no more of each other until they met at night.

With an hour's pull the two boats stopped to fill their gum elastic water beakers. This accomplished, the party resumed their oars, and were soon led to expect the close proximity of the Dead Sea, from a fætid odor—but this was traced to two streamlets strongly impregnated with sulphur. The Dead Sea, however, soon burst upon their view, into which the little boats bounded with a north-west gale.

The water of the river was sweet to within a few hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but they were bitter, salt, and nauseous.

"As we rounded to the westward," writes Lieut. Lynch, "the agitated sea presented a sheet of foaming brine. The spray, separating as it fell, left incrustations of salt upon our faces and clothes, and while it caused a pricking sensation wherever it touched the skin, was above all exceedingly painful to the eyes.

"The boats heavy laden, struggled sluggishly at first, but when the wind freshened to a gale, it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge-hammer of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea.

"At the expiration of an hour and a half, we were driven far to leeward, and I was compelled to bear away for the shore. When we were near to it and while I was weighing the practicability of landing the boats through the surf, the wind suddenly ceased and with it the sea rapidly fell—the ponderous quality of the water causing it to settle as the agitating power had ceased to act.—Within five minutes there was a perfect calm, and the sea was unmoved even by undulation. At 8 P. M., weary and exhausted, we reached a place of rendezvous upon the northwest shore."

The three succeeding days were devoted to sounding.

Resting over Easter Sunday, the party resumed operations the next day, making topographical sketches as they went, and touching at a copious stream issuing from hot springs, and the mouth of the river Arnon of antiquity. They proceeded thence by degrees to the southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight that they had yet seen awaited them.

"In passing the mountain of Uzdom, (Sodom,) we unexpectedly and much to our astonishment," continues our adventurous explorer, "saw a large, rounded, turret-shaped column, facing towards S. E. which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime; one mass of crystalization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I with great difficulty landed and procured specimens from it."

The sea soon proved so shallow that they could proceed no farther. Half a mile from the southern shore they found but six inches water, and beyond, an extensive marsh too yielding for a foothold.

Near the eastern shore they encountered a sirocco, which came sweeping from the southeast across the desert of Arabia with a stifling heat.—At 8 P. M. their thermometer, which before had ranged from 88° to 97°, stood at 106°. "We could not take our tents with us," says the interesting letter from which we are quoting, "nor did we need them, as we found it more agreeable sleeping in the open air upon the beach."

Having circumnavigated the Lake and returning to their place of departure, they found the sad intelligence of Mr. Adams' death awaiting their arrival. Their colors were lowered at half mast, and there out upon the dark waters of this mysterious sea, this little band of true hearted Americans paid a tribute to the memory of the patriot and statesman, with 21 minute guns fired from their frail vessels. The echoes from the cavernous recesses of the lofty and barren mountains which surrounded them, startled the Arabs, and reverberated loudly and strangely upon the ears of the mourners.

"We have," says Lieut. Lynch, "elicited several facts of interest to the man of science and the Christian."

"The bottom of the northern half of this sea is almost *an entire plain*. Its meridianal lines at a short distance from the shore scarce vary in depth. The deepest soundings thus far 188 fathoms, (1128 feet.) Near the shore, the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud, with many rectangular crystals—mostly cubes—of pure salt. At one time Stellwagen's lead brought up nothing but crystals.

"The southern half of the sea is as shallow as the northern one is deep, and for about one-fourth of its entire length the depth does not exceed three fathoms—(18 feet.) Its southern bed has presented no crystals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt, and when we landed at Uzdom, in the space of an hour, our footprints were coated with crystalization.

"The opposite shores of the peninsula and the west coast present evident marks of disruption.

"There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for we have seen them—but cannot detect any living thing within it; although the salt streams flowing into it, contain small fish. My hopes have been strengthened into conviction, and I feel sure that the results of this survey will fully sustain the scriptural account of the cities of the plain.

"The Jordan, although rapid and impetuous, is graceful in its windings and fringed with luxuriance, while its waters are sweet, clear, cool and refreshing."

The greatest depth obtained was 218 fathoms, (1308 feet.) Having completed the survey of the sea, the party proceeded to determine the height of mountains on its shores, and to run a level thence via Jerusalem to the Mediterranean.—They found the summit of the precipitous ridge which forms the west bank of the Dead Sea, to be more than a thousand feet above its surface, and very nearly on a level with the Mediterranean.

It is a curious fact, that the distance from the top to the bottom of the Dead Sea, should measure the height of its banks, the elevation of the Mediterranean, and the difference of level between the bottom of the two seas, and that the depth of the Dead Sea should be also an exact multiple of the height of Jerusalem above it.

Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, "is that the bottom of the Dead Sea forms two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one. The first, its southern part, of slimy mud covered by a shallow bay; the last, its northern and largest portion, of mud and incrustations and rectangular crystals of salt—at a great depth with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity and the Wady 'el Jeib,' or wady within a wady at the other."

The *slimy* ooze upon that plain at the bottom of the Dead Sea will not fail to remind the sacred historian of the "slime pits" in the vale, where were joined in battle "four kings with five."

June the 9th, the whole party after an absence of a little over two months, had returned to St. Jean d'Acre on the Mediterranean. They brought back their boats in as complete order as they received them on board at New York. The party were in fine health. Save a flesh wound to one man from the accidental discharge of his piece, not an accident or mishap had occurred to any one. The Arabs would point to them and say, "God is with them."

Lieut. Lynch has endeared himself to his countrymen: his Christian brethren look upon him with pride, and the whole Christian world with eager interest await his return and the forthcoming of his final report.

By this expedition problems, great and important in the eyes of Christendom, have been solved by the American government, and that too at a cost too trifling to be named in such connection.

Seven hundred dollars for a scientific exploration of the Dead Sea! There is not a village church in the land, where if the matter had been proposed, such a sum could not have been raised at once for the work. Still, there be "cavillers at home," and as of old, so now, there be those who can "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel!" But the enlightened and patriotic minds which planned, set on foot, and consummated this undertaking, have also their reward: the ***mens conscia***, the sense of having so used their high privileges of place as to advance the honor of their country and the glory of God; the approving "well-done" of a Christian people, and the grateful acknowledgment of wise and good men every where, are only a part of the great rewards which they deserve, and which we hope they may long live to enjoy.

From the Register.

DESTRUCTION OF PINE TIMBER, AND THE PREVENTIVE.

From statements from the Turpentine region of North Carolina and other States, I see fears are expressed of the destruction of much of the Pine Timber, by worms. For which reason, and because preventives have been suggested, none of which have perhaps discovered the true cause, or prescribed an effectual remedy, I offer the following observations:

Sections of country lately in possession of Indians, will rarely see dead Pines, by worms; the preventive has been in burning the woods, which has been annually done by the Indians, for the benefit of the pastures, and to keep open the hunting grounds. What will appear evident, when a section of country becomes so densely settled as to endanger the fences, burning the woods is omitted, and then the worm is produced which destroys the forests of Pine.

Cutting down Pine timber at a particular season, will produce the worm. The time is different in different latitudes. In that of 29 degrees, it is in May—36 degrees, August. To try the experiment, cut down a small Pine, or only break off a limb, in the dark of the moon in August, in latitude 36—the worm will very soon show its destructive effect on the nearest Pines. Or, cut a green hickory and set it up against a pine—the effect will be the same. At some times the destruction will take a certain course, perhaps from a current of air, or the prevailing winds at the time, which may be attracted by an opening in the forest, or water in the vicinity.

It may be observed in lands undergoing the process of clearing, that when the pines have been girdled they do not always die. Yet in some instances, where the trees are surrounded by brush, they are as effectually killed as if girdled. The brush produce the worm, most certainly, if done in August. In the Turpentine region, the bark is scraped off and the tree is blocked, the chips and bark which lie about the tree produce the worm, which will eventually destroy all the pine timber in that region.

Those lands, and in fact all pine lands, to preserve this timber, should have fire run over it in the cold weather, say in January or February. The effect will soon be visible, in stopping the ravages of the destructive worm. Even in sections where the pines have been destroyed, a few burnings will cause them to spring up and grow; and where a few pines have escaped the worm, they will be preserved and invigorated from the cleansing effect of fire.

The remedy is a cheap one, and in the power of all, and if regularly applied, will preserve the valuable forests of Pine. In those sections lately in the possession of Indians, you see no bushes or under-growth to intercept the view of game. The trees stand at some distance apart, presenting a healthy appearance. When fire is no more applied, the under-growth springs up so densely, that a deer could not be seen at five yards distance, and soon after the dead Pines will be seen; and it will not require many years, until but few Pines will remain—only the largest. The timber will be oak. In some sections, in oaky woods, pine knots may be found, a remnant of what the forest once was, in its more natural state. Perhaps then that section was healthy, now subject to bilious fevers, and many other diseases unknown there.

OBSERVER.

A capital Story.—Every body knows Bob Foster, of Franklin, a fellow of "infinite jest," of most exquisite humor, whose jokes are inimitable. Bob is a Democrat; but he told us a story the other day which he declared beat the telegraph all hollow, wonderful as that great agent of news is acknowledged to be. At the risk of "marring a curious tale in the telling," (for Bob's imitative manner of course is wanting) we may state that we received, in Louisburg, the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination on Friday afternoon, 9th June, and the gallant Whigs of that ancient town immediately fired a thundering salute on the occasion. Bob was at home, somewhat over two miles from town, and, when he heard the first gun, but little dreamed of the cause. But he was attracted by the guinea-chickens; they all flocked together at the report, and set up the song which spoke plainly in Bob's ears: It's old Zack! It's old Zack! It's old Zack! It's old Zack! It's old Zack! And the peacock jumped upon the fence, stretched his neck to listen awhile at the guineas, and then gave three cheers:—"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" and this was repeated by them all every time the cannon fired. Bob says he thus knew, in utter defiance of the telegraph, that Gen. Taylor was nominated, and he is bound to vote for him.—*N. C. Times.*

Emphatic.—"I hold," says a Western editor, with dignified emphasis and striking attitude, "I hold it as a self-evident principle, that no man should take a newspaper three consecutive years, without at least making an apology to the editor for not paying for it."

"THE WAGON MASTER'S STORY."

While the army was at Monterey, a volunteer belonging to the Arkansas cavalry, who had just joined his company, was in possession of a splendid bay charger. One morning he had him out exhibiting his paces, bantering the whole of Mexico in general, and the lookers on in particular, for a swap. "Come boys, spunk up; some one on ye give us a banter, and let's have a trade." After trying for some time, unsuccessfully, an old gentleman who had been quietly enjoying the fun, stepped up and observed, "Friend, your horse is really a fine one, and as I should like to have him, I will give you a trade." "Them's 'um, my fine old fellow; trot out your nag, and let's see what he's like." The old gentleman's horse was sent for, and Arkansas, after a thorough examination, said, "Well, daddy, I like your horse, and you do mine; give us the difference and it's a trade." "How much?" "Forty dollars! Will you give it?" "No; there is not over twenty dollars between them." "Look here, my old coon; you may be a mighty fine old chap, and I believe you are, 'case you are willing for a swop; but you can't fool this child in a hoss trade—I've swopped by moonlight, afore now. But I'll tell you what it is—give me thirty dollars, and it's a bargain." "Well, come to my tent and get your money." "Well, go it is. I say, daddy, what are you driving at out here in Mexico—trading round 'mong the boys, and all that sort of thing?" "No, not exactly; I have been sent out here with the army, to take care of things, and see that *all* goes right." "Aye, aye; I understand; a kind of bossing things round and about."

"Well, my young friend, what induced you to volunteer?" "Well, I thought I'd like to look at the country, splurge round awhile; kill a Mexican or so, swop a hoss now and then, and see old Rough and Ready. Is this your tent?" "Yes; walk in. Thirty dollars I am to pay you—there is the money." "O. K. I say daddy, when we trade down our way, we generally clinch it with a drink. Have you any thing to take?" "Certainly, what will you have?" "Red Eye. Here's luck. Now daddy, as you've been about for some time, may be you've seen Old Zack." "Yes." "Then I'm bound to see the old hoss; the boys all say he is some, and I want a show, and must have it." "What kind of a looking coon is he?" "About such a looking man as I am." "What mought your name be?" "Taylor." "A cousin of the General's?" "No." "A brother?" "No." "Well, who the d——l are you?" "I am Gen'l Taylor." "Look here, old gentleman, you're a mighty clever old fellow, and know a heap about a hoss, but you don't know much about *human natur* if you think to crowd that down me. I ain't green, and it's no go. Day, day, daddy, you can't come it."

On returning to his comrades, the first inquiry was, "Well, how did you get along with the Gineral?" "Gineral! what Gineral?"—"Why, Gineral Taylor." "Come, boys, come now, don't be fooling. Was that Old Rough and Ready." "Certainly." "Well he told me so, but I did not believe him, he was so friendly like. I said a heap to him I would not have done, had I known who he was. But I'll go and apologize and make it right." He proceeded to the General's tent, saluted him, and commenced, "Gineral, I've come to apologize to you being as how I did'nt know who you were. If I said anything improper or too familiar like, and gave offence, I hope you'll forgive me." "No offence, my friend. I have nothing to forgive. If you are satisfied I am. Good morning." On returning to his companions, he said, "Well, boys, I did it; he said there was no offence, and gave me a shake of his honest old hand. Hurrah for Old Zack! He's clear grit; knows all about a hoss, and a heap more about human nature.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Gen. Taylor's Election Certain.—Of the success of Gen. Taylor there never was cause for reasonable doubt, except that which grew out of the real or supposed dissatisfaction with his nomination by the extreme friends of Mr. Clay. This dissatisfaction, if not already removed, is fast disappearing, and will certainly before the day of election, have been changed to an earnest support of Gen. Taylor. We have evidence of this every day, in the demonstrations upon it, made in New York city, the principal seat of the disaffected. The Commercial gives this fact as corroboration:

> *Coming out Right, at Last.*—We understand that the New York Whig general committee is now unanimous in the cordial support of the Whig nominees. There is not a single member who will not vote the *whole* Whig ticket.

A Quaker Woman's Sermon.—My dear friends: There are three things that I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brick bats and clubs into fruit trees, to knock down fruit; if they would only let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is, that men should go to war and kill one another; if they would let one another alone, they would die themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after young women, for if they would stay at home, the young women would come after them.

Something Remarkable.—An Irish woman in Wells street, of the name of Bannin, gave birth on Friday night to four children—two girls and two boys. The mother and one of the children survived but a short time after the event. The united weight of the children was twenty-eight lbs. or an average of seven lbs. each. We learn that the woman had twins twice, and within the space of ten years and eight months became the mother of fifteen children.—*Com. Courant.*

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and beasts by nature.

FROM THE BATTERY.

GOVERNOR CASS'S PECULATIONS.

Mr. $277,468 Ritchie has at last been brought up to the work. He is publishing a defence of Governor Cass, in the matter of his extra allowances. The first instalment of this defence we had on Sunday morning, the 10th of the present month. Five mortal columns of it for Sunday reading! A man must be indeed in a "pickle," a "scrape," or a "quandary"—when he requires five columns of the hired organ to *begin* his defence! We are glad we have got it, at length. Five weeks we have been calling for it, and here it comes, dragging its slow length along, snail-like, with nothing more of "explosion" about it than is to be found in a pap poultice.—Perhaps Mr. Ritchie had some regard for the day. He did not like to make a great noise on the Sabbath morning. He "exploded his materials" gently, therefore. Still it was bad work for the Sabbath.

We propose to review the article which Mr. Ritchie, humorously enough, puts forth as a *defence* of Governor Cass. It purports to have been written to "furnish the people with correct information" "in regard to some matters about which there *has* been much vicious effort *and* wilful misrepresentation, in order to prejudice the public mind." The first alleged charge against Governor Cass, which the *Union* considers, is the following:

> "1st. That General Cass took advantage of his position as governor of the territory of Michigan to speculate in 'the public domain at Detroit,' by which he made a large fortune."

I. This the *Union* with indignation declares to be "*wholly* and *entirely* false." The *Union*, moreover, gives a very good reason for it. There never was any "public domain of our Government" at Detroit. This is excellent. We, however, have never charged Governor Cass with speculating in the public domain *at Detroit*, nor have we ever seen any such charge in any Whig journal. The real charge is that Mr. Cass, *while Secretary of War*, engaged in extensive speculations in the public lands, and was the leading member of a large monopolizing association for this purpose. The Union denies that he speculated in the public domain *at Detroit*, and *while* governor. This denial, so guarded and modified, is a virtual admission of the *real* charge. This is an old trick of controversy. A man is accused of petty larceny, and he indignantly denies that he is guilty of breaking the Sabbath, and brings witnesses to prove that he never *did* break the Sabbath.

The real charge is perhaps best expressed in the language of Mr. Wise's oath before the Investigating Committee: "I BELIEVE THAT LEWIS CASS, SECRETARY OF WAR, WAS ENGAGED IN SPECULATING IN THE PUBLIC LANDS WHILST SECRETARY OF WAR."

Mr. Ritchie "refutes" *this* charge by alleging that Mr. Cass did not speculate, *while* governor, in the public domain *at Detroit!* But he does not say a word about the *real* charge as it was made and sworn to by Mr. Wise.

Now we will pass to charge the second, as it is represented by Mr. Ritchie:

> "2d. It is charged that Gen Cass improperly and pertinaciously claimed, and was allowed, large amounts as extra compensation for services as superintendent of Indian affairs, while holding the office and receiving the salary of governor, amounting, according to some statements, to over $100,000, and according to one, in a speech of an honorable member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, to $60,412."

II. That is just it. We aver that Lewis Cass did this very thing. Indeed the *Union* understates the charge on this head. It is not only charged that General Cass *improperly* and *pertinaciously* claimed, but it is charged that he claimed and received, large amounts as extra compensation PECULATIVELY. The *amount* is unimportant. We know that he received upwards of SIXTY THOUSAND dollars in extras—but how much is matter of indifference. If he ever received *one dollar* PECULATIVELY he is unfit to be the President of an honest and high-minded nation. The American People will never abandon a man of known and incorruptible integrity for a sordid, grasping, avaricious peculator, who has always had his arms buried in the public Treasury.

The proofs of this improper and pertinacious claim we have published half a dozen times. The Congressional documents, which we published in our third number, preserve Lewis Cass's begging letter to the Secretary of War, written as early as 1813, with the sharp reproof that was administered to him by the Secretary, under the special direction of President Madison himself.

But as Mr. Ritchie considers the second and third charges in connexion, we shall follow his example. We give his version of the *third* charge:

> "3d. That amounts claimed by General Cass were disallowed by Mr. Calhoun when Secretary of War; but which, when General C. was appointed to that position by General Jackson, he allowed and paid to himself."

III. This is an entire misstatement of the charge. Nobody has ever made such an accusation, so far as we have seen. We have made no such charge, and we have sifted this matter as thoroughly as we know how. As far as this allegation goes, we will only say, as we said of Mr. McClelland's statement on the floor of the House, that Mr. Ritchie's article is "an angry denial of what has never been asserted, a triumphant refutation of what has never been alleged."

Whether or not the charge of PECULATION is rightfully made against Governor Cass depends upon whether or not *it is true*. Mr. Ritchie has peculiar notions of what is honorable and high-minded. He is in the habit of quoting the affidavit of a hen-roost robber and hog-stealer against Zachary Taylor, and he thinks this is honorable and high-minded. He thinks, no doubt, that a man may be honorable and high-minded, and yet plunder the people. We think that Old Zack would hold such a man in as much contempt as a robber of hen-roosts.

All the barren generalities and broad assertions in the *Union* amount to nothing. They are *mere* words, unsupported by proof or evidence. Mr. Ritchie's allegation that somebody else has defended Mr. Cass, we have nothing to do with at present. Our sole object is with Mr. Ritchie just now. We have already disposed of Mr. M'Clelland. The *Union* continues:

> "In addition to his duties as governor, General Cass was by law *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs within the territorial organization which extended over less territory than is now embraced in the State, for which services no salary was allowed, and, *at first, no provision was made for the heavy and necessary expenses to which he was subjected.* Detroit was the great place of resort for all the Indians in that quarter, as well from Canada as from our own territory, who had complaints to make, favors to ask, or curiosity to gratify. As a matter of policy, if not of necessity, they had to be, and always were, treated kindly. *Presents of tobacco and other articles had to be made to them, and they had frequently to be fed—all of which Gen. Cass had to do at his own cost, as there was no allowance by the General Government for these uncertain and incidental expenses.* His own house was frequently overrun, and his family driven from one part of it to another, by Indians visiting him. In addition to these expenses, he was necessarily subjected, in the transaction of his heavy and onerous Indian business, *to expenditures for office-rent, clerk-hire, fuel, stationery, &c: all of which, at first, he had to pay for out of his own pocket.* These things, together with the high price of living which prevailed for a considerable period after the war, rendered his salary, as governor, wholly insufficient for the support of himself and family; and it was under these circumstances, all of which are clearly and satisfactorily set forth in document 112, that he applied to the Secretary of War for an allowance to meet the heavy expenses to which he was subjected in the execution of his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs."

It is laughable, the assertion that General Cass was compelled to make presents of tobacco to the Indians, and to feed them, and that this he had to do at his own cost. THIS IS FALSE. No such pretence is made by Governor Cass. His letters to the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, in 1821, make no such pretence. Annual appropriations were made for this purpose to a large amount. We published the document referred to as No. 112 in our third number. *The high prices of provisions, the discharge of the duties of an Indian agent, and his alleged responsibility in disbursing and receiving money—these are the grounds on which Governor Cass called for extra compensation.* Not one word was said about presents, provisions for Indians, or office-rent, clerk-hire, fuel, stationery, &c.—NOT ONE WORD. All this is an after-thought. For all his expenditures Mr. Cass received a large annual sum under the head of "contingencies"—under which were included all the disbursements made by him in the discharge of his official duties.

The assertion that no provision was made for these contingent expenses of the Indian agencies in and out of Michigan is refuted by a reference to the volumes annually published of the *Receipts and Expenditures of the United States.* We have before us these volumes, which would indicate that all the expenses of those agencies were liberally provided for by the Government. Read the following items, which even Mr. WISE cannot swear out of the Public Documents:

1817.

Benjamin Parke, Sub Indian agent, Illinois	$324 67
Charles Jouet, Indian agent, Chicago	2,890 84
John Johnston, Indian agent, Piqua	4,781 50
Richard Graham, Indian agent, Illinois	2,551 48
To Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, *on account of Indian Department*	8,000 00
To Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Indian Commissioners	6,433 96

1818.

Richard Graham, Indian agent, Illinois	4,611 94
Wm. H. Poteff, Indian agent, Illinois	3,[illegible] 00
Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, *on account of Indian Department*	15,800 00
Charles Jouet, Indian agent, Chicago	4,004 83
John Johnston, Indian agent, Piqua	13,049 28
John Bowyer, Indian agent, Green Bay	4,430 90
Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners to treat with the Wyandottes and six other tribes of Indians	4,836 79
From which deduct the following repayment	19 20
Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commiss'rs for holding Indian treaties	12,000 00

The above sums, paid to LEWIS CASS for the contingencies of the Indian Department, to the amount of $15,800 in a single year, were entirely independent of the annuities which he distributed, for which very large provision was made. Those sums were merely for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Indian Department under his control, and were, like the exhibit of the claim he made in 1821, CERTIFIED TO ONLY BY HIMSELF. Now, let us come later down, to the year—

1823.

To Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan	$3,500
Pay of Indian agents.	
Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan	7,800
Pay of Indian sub-agents	
Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan	4,500
Presents for the Indians.	
Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan	4,500
COMTINGENCIES OF INDIAN DEPARTMENT.	
To LEWIS CASS, Governor of Michigan	17,850

So closely did LEWIS CASS keep the accounts of his presents to the Indians, that he calculated his disbursements on this head to the last pound of tobacco, and the last pinch of snuff. In the year 1825, his account for presents to the Indians was $3,212 91—calculated down or up to the last farthing, so *very* special and particular as to run in broken change, *ninety-*ONE cents! So with his Indian CONTINGENCIES for the same year. They amounted to $8,005 82—so nicely calculated that even the contingency of *eighty-two cents* is included! So, in the year 1826, there was paid to LEWIS CASS for CONTINGENCIES, and so expressed in the official documents to which we have above referred—

☞12,165 01.☜

So, in the year 1827, there was paid to LEWIS CASS, Governor of Michigan, for the CONTINGENCIES of his Indian superintendencies—

☞25,131 51.☜

Here, in one instance, we have, in a sum of upwards of $10,000, an item noted of FOUR CENTS, and in another, of upwards of $25,000, FIFTY-FOUR cents. And yet the *Union* would have us believe that, of the sum of $60,000 which Lewis Cass is admitted to have received in EXTRA COMPENSATION, five-tenths of it were for the *contingent expenses* of his Indian superintendencies, and for presents to the Indians! *Not a dollar of it was ever so disbursed.* Ample provision was made for *all* his expenditures on these heads, and every dollar of the $60,000 was really what it purports to be, and is reported to be, in the official documents—a trifle for travelling expenses, and the balance EXTRA COMPENSATION, and nothing else. But not only not a dollar of this sum was so disbursed, as Mr. Ritchie alleges, but Lewis Cass himself, in his correspondence with the War Department, NEVER, in any instance, makes any such pretence or intimation. He relies only on the high price of provisions at Detroit, the *attentions* he was compelled to show the chiefs and head men, and extra compensation and commissions for disbursing moneys among the Indian agencies, and alleged extra services as Indian agent in places where agents were already liberally paid for discharging all the duties of the agencies.

The assertion that any portion of Mr. Cass's $60,000 extra was for "contingent expenditures" and "presents" for the Indians, is A MERE INVENTION OF MR. RITCHIE AND HIS CORRESPONDENT. There is not a word of truth in it—not one word.

The *Union*, after the passage we have cited above, rambles on through a column and more of extracts from Document No. 112, which will be found in our third number, and reproduces the old story of Cass's interview with some hostile Indians, and his trampling the British flag under foot. This is all very fine, but we do not see how it illustrates the statement of Gov. Cass's accounts.

The remainder of the *Union's* article is occupied with much laudation of Governor Cass's services in negotiating Indian treaties, for which it contends he ought to have been paid. We have never denied that Gov. Cass was entitled to compensation for these services. That is not the point of the controversy. The *Union* takes very special care to avoid the *real* charges, and amuses itself, and hopes to deceive the people, by denying charges that have never been made. With the exception of its bold assertions and inventions, the *Union* has not given a single syllable of novelty in its whole five columns. *The documents it appeals to we published in full in the third number of the Battery.* The Union gives us no new evidence. Those documents have been for weeks before the people, and the people can understand them in spite of the bold and wicked perversions of Mr. Ritchie.

We shall cite but one more paragraph from the Defence of Mr. Cass at present, but we shall have occasion to refer to it again:

> "It is thus seen that, instead of the large amounts which the *maligners* of Gen. Cass endeavor to make it appear he received as *extra compensation*, the entire amount so received, during a long and laborious service of nearly nineteen years, could not have exceeded $13,457 50—the whole of the remainder of the sums embraced in the documents referred to being for actual expenses and expenditures in the public service by which he did not profit a dollar; and any fair-minded and honorable man, who will take the trouble to acquaint himself with the character, extent, and value of these services, cannot but be satisfied that he received a small compensation for them."

It is admitted by the *Union* that Gen. Cass received $60,412 over and above his salary, whilst he was governor of Michigan; but the *Union* alleges that only $13,457 50 was clear nett profit, and the balance was for "expenses and disbursements." We have already pronounced this a PURE INVENTION of Mr. Ritchie.—The organ-grinder states what is not true, what he knows is not true. The letters of Gov. Cass to the Secretary of War, which we have already published, the accounts which we publish to-day from the official volumes, show the falsity of Mr. Ritchie's assertions, and show that, with the exception of some allowances for *travelling expenses*, amounting to one or two thousand dollars at the outside, EVERY DOLLAR OF THE $60,412 extra compensation, set forth by Mr. Stewart in his resolution, WENT INTO GOV. CASS'S PRIVATE POCKET. *All* this certainty, and how much more we shall never know till we get Whig officers in the Treasury and War Department. We may then get at the accounts; but as to VOUCHERS for Mr. Cass's charges, there are no vouchers for most of them but Mr. Cass's certificate.—That was the only voucher for his claim of 1821 and 1828. See his letter accompanying his claim of 1821, dated 29th October, and addressed to the Secretary of War: "I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF TRANSMITTING ALSO A CONDENSED EXHIBIT OF MY CLAIM, CERTIFIED BY MYSELF."

But, admitting, for the sake of the argument, Mr. Ritchie's defence of Governor Cass to be true, every word of it, instead of being a tissue of falsehoods, still it amounts to nothing, for *it does not meet or answer a single charge that the documents prove against Gov. Cass.* It is compelled to admit that he has received $60,000 in extras, and treats *that* as the *gravamen* of the accusations against Governor Cass.

The real charges which Mr. Ritchie and Mr. McClelland are called upon to answer, and which they have never answered or denied, are the following:

1. Whilst governor of Michigan Lewis Cass received SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for extra services, without special appropriation by law, and without rendering specific accounts. Nearly the whole of it was paid on his own certificate.

2. From 1821 to 1828 Lewis Cass drew $1500 a year from the public Treasury, which was allowed him by Mr Calhoun, in consideration (among other things) of his services in superintending the Indian agencies at Fort Wayne, Piqua, and Chicago, on the pretence that he was receiving no compensation therefor.

3. While Secretary of War, Lewis Cass presented another account for the years 1829, 1830, and seven months in 1831, being for the *second* $1500 a year, for services at Fort Wayne, Piqua, and Chicago, and endorsed on it that it was quite UNEXCEPTIONABLE; the truth being, that it was grossly PECULATIVE.

4. In 1821, Lewis Cass received $6,610 commutation money for 10 rations a day, for seven years, as Mr. McClelland says, for "supporting Indians;" there being not a particle of proof that Lewis Cass supported *any* Indians, and large appropriations for the "contingencies" of his Indian superintendency having been already made.

5. In 1821, Mr. Cass went to Washington, *to settle his accounts.* This occupied him 208 days. For this visit, he charged the United States $1448; drawing at the same time THREE SALARIES, for alleged services in Michigan; one of $2,000 as governor, and two of $1,500 each, as Indian superintendent. All this time he was of course unable to discharge the duties of *any one* of those three offices. In 1834, consequently, while Mr. Cass was Secretary of War, the United States paid William Woodbridge, who acted as governor and superintendent during Lewis Cass's absence, a salary at the rate of $1,500 a year, for discharging Lewis Cass's *duties during those very 208 days.* This was, no doubt, due Mr. Woodbridge, but it ought to have been paid by Mr. Cass.

6. So in 1828, 1829, Lewis Cass attended 111 days in Washington, preparing an Indian code, charging for it $1,520. All this time his pay was going on as governor and superintendent; *all this time*, Wm. Woodbridge was doing Lewis Cass's duties at Detroit, and was paid for doing them out of the Treasury of the United States several years afterwards, while Mr. Cass was Secretary of War.

7. In 1826, Lewis Cass, as governor of Michigan, received $2,000 for his salary as governor, $3,000 as Indian Superintendent, and $4,260 for other alleged extra services, in negotiating treaties. Wm. Woodbridge, meanwhile, did his duties as governor, and was paid for doing them by the War Department, while Lewis Cass was Secretary.

8. In 1837 Lewis Cass was nominated minister at Paris, and on that pretence receiving $9,000 a year from the United States, while he was really cruising about the Mediterranean, in armed ships of the United States, and travelling in the East. The Secretary of legation, during his absence, charges the United States the salary of charge d'affaires, and Commodore Elliott brings the expenses of entertaining the minister's family, into his annual accounts.

These are the points to which we desire the *Union* and Mr. McCLELLAND to direct their attention; not to the denial of assertions, and the refutation of charges, that have never been made.

Meanwhile we ask the countrymen of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Harrison—men who were chivalrously nice on this pecuniary punctilio—if they will raise a sordid and grasping creature of EXTRA ALLOWANCES to the Presidency of the United States!

AN OLD BUT GOOD LETTER FROM GEN TAYLOR.

The following letter, written by Gen. Taylor to a Committee of the "Independent Taylor Party" of Baltimore, is recently published for the first time. As the Intelligencer says,—

> "This Letter, like every other successive disclosure of the sentiments and feelings of our candidate for the Presidency, shows how much his own delicacy and extreme modesty have heretofore stood in the way of that just appreciation of his character which every one is now enabled to make."

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

BATON ROUGE, (La.) June 29, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12th instant, calling my attention to certain statements relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are represented to have been made in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of that body, by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State; and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you, in reply, that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana delegation—who have been for many years my personal friends and neighbors—wrote to me requesting my views, before the meeting of the Convention, as to the course I desired my friends to pursue in that body. In two communications, addressed to them in reply, I informed them, in substance, that at my distance from the scene it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many questions or contingencies might arise, during the action of the Convention, the character of which I could not foretell; and that they must, therefore, assume the responsibility of acting for me; that I felt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do I would most cordially approve.

I substantially informed them, further, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their fellow citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were of course bound, if I were not nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, whoever he might be, and that I hoped they would do so, heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that, having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself, that my friends, in whose hands I had ever been, could do so whenever they should see fit; and, finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful, and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above I believe to be their substance. Under the general authority, then, thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity, and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation in that Convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I regret exceedingly that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana Delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest in the welfare of his country to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have therefore no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of his Government.

Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints in connexion with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen, I am your ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Thos. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

Gen. Cass as Secretary of War.—Few men have ever held important positions in a government, in which they exhibited such utter recklessness and even official criminality, as did Gen. Cass, when he was Secretary of War. The war with the miserable Seminoles in Florida, was charged, at the time, and justly charged, to his imbecile administration of the War Department; and the thousands of gallant and noble spirits, who lost their lives in the ferocious contest with indignant savages, or perished by the pestilential diseases of that climate, and the thirty millions of money squandered in sustaining that every way lamentable contest, furnish irrefragable evidence of the danger of trusting such a man with the reins of government. We have said that the Florida War, in all the evils and losses that resulted from it, was charged on Gen. Cass at the time. The memorable declaration of the noble and generous Duncan L. Clinch, when interrogated under the solemnity of his official oath, as to what, in *his* opinion—and no man was better qualified to say what—caused the failure of the campaign in Florida, in 1836, is full of instruction and caution. Here is what the gallant officer said:

> "I am of opinion that the failures and disasters attending the operations in Florida, are mainly to be attributed to THE WANT OF ENERGY AND MILITARY FORECAST OF THE LATE HEAD OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, LEWIS CASS. To show that the Secretary (Lewis Cass) was not uninformed as to the true state of things in Florida, I beg leave to submit to the court extracts from several letters, &c. When, at last, the HONORABLE SECRETARY AWOKE FROM HIS DREAMS OF POLITICAL PREFERMENT, and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida, it was too late to effect much before the hot and sickly months set in. I wish, Mr. President, to have these letters read and placed on the records, that they may serve to show WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD REST."

We understand (says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*.) from passengers arrived on Friday evening, that Judge Cone had undergone his trial at Decatur. He plead guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to a fine of eight hundred dollars.

More Corn for Liverpool.—The ship Amaranth cleared at Boston on Friday forenoon, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 42,500 bushels corn—valued at $30,000.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The *Buena Vista*, published at Jackson, Miss., says:—Through the politeness of Mr. King, of the Raymond Gazette, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from Mr. Fillmore:

ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst., enclosing a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready club of Raymond on the 5th inst., and desiring to know whether the political sentiments contained in those resolutions are in accordance with my views.

The 10th and 11th, only, speak of my position and views; and though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions, yet I am happy to say that they truly define my position and express my views on the subject to which they allude.

I am happy to inform you that unless something occurs which cannot be foreseen, I think this State is certain for the Whig ticket by a large majority.

Please to make my acknowledgments to the members of your Club, and believe me,

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

John B. Peyton, Esq., Pres't.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

10. *Resolved*, That we recognize in Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, a genuine republican, a pure patriot, a man of exalted intellect and high acquirements—one who has served the republic long and faithfully in the civil department of government, whose every act manifests that he is a true devotee of liberty, whose name is prominently identified with the Whig party, and whose talents and patriotism justly entitle him to the love and admiration of his countrymen.

11. *Resolved*, That the charge of abolitionism, recklessly adduced against Millard Fillmore, by unscrupulous partizan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, has no foundation whatever in truth, but on the contrary, is triumphantly disproved by the solemn declaration of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, uttered long since in the councils of the nation, that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States of this Union; and therefore we feel well assured that Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of Millard Fillmore.

When, (asks the Richmond Times,) has Gen. Cass ever made declarations so strong as these of Mr. Fillmore? When has he, who *prays for the abolition of slavery everywhere*, ever had the boldness to tell the people of the whole Union, North and South, that "THE CHARGE OF ABOLITION" against him, "HAS NO FOUNDATION WHATEVER IN TRUTH!" And when has he ever told the people of the South "that SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS WILL NEVER BE ASSAILED OR MOLESTED BY ANY ACT" of Lewis Cass?

The Southern Democracy will find it as up-hill a job to convict Mr. Fillmore of abolitionism, as they did to lessen the public admiration of Gen. Taylor by accusing him of ignorance, shuffling, suppressing letters, and, to crown all other enormities, of having shewn himself "unworthy of support."

The New York Express gives the following correspondence between one of its Editors and Mr. Fillmore. It effectually spikes another Locofoco gun, and ought to put at rest another Locofoco falsehood, though we do not expect that it will, for these are circulated with the same effrontery *after* they are disproved as before:

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1848.

To the Hon. Millard Fillmore:

Dear Sir: You may not be aware, as I am, whose business it is daily to read Journals from all parts of the Union, that, while Gen. Taylor is denounced in the North by what calls itself "the Democratic party" here, for being a Slaveholder, you are not the less denounced by the same so called Democratic party in the South, for being an "Abolitionist" and for holding extreme abolition opinions. We who have known you here, need no reply to calumny,—but calumny everywhere, concerning you, cannot be treated with contempt, as among your own friends and citizens.

For an example of what is said concerning you, I see it charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that you hold it to be within the power of Congress, to interfere with, or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of, persons held as slaves from one slaveholding state to another. I was so sure, not only from my own knowledge of your opinions, but from your deference to the Laws and Constitution of the country, there could not be one word of truth in such a charge, that I peremptorily denied it to some Richmond friends, who wrote me on the subject, and I promised to write and to ask you if I was not correct. In pursuance of this promise, I have written you this letter.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES BROOKS.

ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1848.

James Brooks, Esq.

Dear Sir: I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, before 1841. In that year the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the Constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind; and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive, that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain,

Truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Clay is in reply to one from the Chairman of a meeting held in the "Slashes of Hanover," the vicinity of Mr. Clay's birth place. We see in the papers notices of several other letters, all positively refusing to permit his name to be used for the Presidency. This is the most full of any of them, and therefore we publish it:—

ASHLAND, 12th Sept., 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your very kind official letter, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting, held at the Slash Church, in Hanover county, at which they did me the honor to propose my name as a candidate for the Presidency, in terms highly flattering and complimentary.

I recognise, among the persons assembled on that occasion, many names with which, in my youthful days, I was very familiar and extremely intimate—associates at school, playmates, neighbors, friends. The Slash Church, too, where the assemblage took place, recalls many early and agreeable recollections, as being that at which I received a large part of my imperfect education.

Regarding those proceedings as the affectionate expression of the esteem, attachment and confidence of my old companions, or their descendants, I have never received any similar document with more gratification, or with sentiments of more profound gratitude; and I presume that it was in that sense that the proceedings occurred, and were transmitted by you to me.

Considered as a serious and formal presentation of my name to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidential office, I am sure that you will not be surprised at my saying that it is impossible for me to accept the nomination.

My name, with my consent, was submitted to the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which assembled in June last. That body thought proper to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States, and not me. In view of the relation in which I stood to the Convention, I do not think that I ought to pass any judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient for me to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any further use or connection with my name for the Presidency. To this effect, I have uniformly written to all associations and individuals who have addressed me on the subject. I hope that my good friends of Hanover will approve of my adherance to this resolution, dictated by my honor, by a regard to my character, and by my desire of retirement. Tell them under what great obligations they have placed me, and that I shall cherish the proofs of their friendship and confidence, which you have sent me, among the most precious treasures of memory.

Nor can I conclude without tendering to you personally, my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have addressed me, and especially for your touching allusion to the venerated memories of my lamented parents.

I am sir, with high respect,
Your friend and obedient serv't,
H. CLAY.

THOMAS G. CLARKE, Esq.

GEN. CASS AGAINST SLAVERY EXTENSION.

The Richmond Compiler re-publishes from the New Orleans Bee, the following article from the "Ohio Jeffersonian," a violent Cass paper, which sustains Cass on the express ground that he is an avowed enemy to the "extension of slavery." The Jeffersonian says:

> *Gen Cass against the Extension of Slavery.*—The Whigs having nominated a slave extensionist for the Presidency, are wont to make it appear that the Democrats are similarly situated, by charging that Gen Cass is an avowed slave extensionist. This charge is unqualifiedly false.—Gen. Cass stands pledged to oppose the extension of slavery. In his Nicholson letter he expresses his views of the constitutional power of Congress over the institution of slavery. He gives it as his deliberate opinion, that *Congress has no power to institute slavery where it does not exist.* Suppose then that Gen. Cass is elected to the Presidency, and that Congress should pass an act to institute slavery in free territory, what does Gen. Cass, in effect, stand pledged to do? Why, to veto it; because he has told the American people that such an act would be unconstitutional. It is then, clear as the noonday sun, that Gen. Cass stands before the country as the avowed opponent of slavery extension, and pledged to veto any act of Congress having for its object the instituting of slavery in free territory.
>
> "We ask the honest and candid men of all parties—all who are opposed to the extension of slavery, no matter to what party they may belong, to ponder well this matter. Remember that either Lewis Cass or Zachary Taylor will preside over the destinies of this republic for the next Presidential term—and that, therefore, your only hope for the prevention of slavery extension exists in the election of the former to the Presidency."

Can it be possible that the South will any longer close their eyes to the deceitful game attempted to be played against them by the wire-workers of the party, acknowledging as its head another political masquerader, who seeks, by assuming the title of a Northern man with Southern feelings, to be regarded as their peculiar advocate and defender? Gen. Cass, as we proved in our last paper, is represented to the North (and has evinced no objection at being so described) as hostile to the slaveholding interest. Why, then, should slaveholders lend him their aid?—Do his previous life and course, or his present position and relations, authorise such blind confidence? Before they do so, let them, (to use the language of the Richmond Whig,) recollect "the fact that he comes from a Northern State, a State full of Abolitionists; that his own immediate Representative is a Free Soil man; that the Legislature of Michigan instructed its Senators to vote for the Wilmot Proviso; that all his prints in the North are Free Soil; that he himself was a Wilmot Proviso man until very lately; that he now believes the people of a territory have the exclusive power over slavery within its limits—and then let any man who can muster the hardihood, say that he is a fit candidate for the South."

At the urgent entreaty of the present venerable Editor of the Union, a few years since, the South gave its support to Mr. Van Buren. The Union asserts that its former political pupil is a traitor. What guarantee have we that Mr. Cass, its new "eleve," the 2d edition of "a Northern politician with Southern principles," will not play us false, and follow in the footsteps of the Arch Magician?

Petersburg Intelligencer.

BEHOLD the ABOLITIONIST!

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly, and peaceably, and easily for both parties."—*Gen. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search.*

"*Resolved*, That hostility to the extension of human slavery is now, and ever has been, one of the principles of the Democratic creed, and that to abandon it at the present time would be a crime against the free principles upon which our institutions are based."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Convention of Michigan.*

"*Resolved*, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not *by law* exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Legislature of Michigan which nominated Cass for President.*

From the New England Washingtonian.

We take pleasure in transferring the following certificate of Mr. Covert, in favor of the curative properties of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to our columns. Mr. Covert, (of the firm of Covert & Dodge, vocalists,) has been long and favorably known in this city and vicinity as a vocalist of rare attainments. We have watched with painful anxiety, his declining health from the disease of which he speaks, and have almost despaired of his recovery—yes, we placed him in the catalogue of incurables—but thanks to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, he is now, greatly to our surprise, enjoying most excellent health:

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

Boston, May 25th, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: There are so many quack medicines at the present time, and each one has more or less certificates from real or imaginary individuals, that I have for some time had doubts of the propriety of giving any testimony in favor of your medicine. But being assured that I have been benefited by its use, and feeling satisfied that by giving in my testimony in regard to its medicinal qualities, I may, perhaps, be the means of saving some one similarly afflicted. I therefore cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the medicine that I know has done me great good. I have been afflicted with the Bronchitis for a number of years, and by the use of a couple of bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am happy to say that I am almost free from the above troublesome disease.

If this should be the means of saving even one of my fellow beings from that most troublesome and painful disease, (Bronchitis,) I shall be fully paid for my trouble in writing the above communication. Respectfully yours,

B. COVERT, Vocalist,
Firm of Covert & Dodge.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

COMMUNICATION.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Mr. Editor: Believing as I sincerely do that the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Union depend upon the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, I ask you to allow an humble, though ardent supporter of Gen. Taylor, to make a few remarks (through the columns of the Observer) to the Whig party.

It is obvious that there is too much apathy among the Whigs at this time; but I exult exceedingly to see that many in Johnston are awaking from their lethargy, and are resolved to do all they can, by honorable means, to promote the success of Taylor and Fillmore. They see the intrigues and duplicity of the Democratic party to elect that Prince of Demagogues, Lewis Cass. They believe that a party which will resort to tricks so mean, contemptible, and paltry, are not worthy the confidence of a free and enlightened people—more especially are they opposed to the leader of such a party being put at the helm of State.

It is strange, indeed, that men having any regard for truth and common decency, should have the impudence and audacity to calumniate an old soldier, who has achieved so many brilliant victories for his country, and whose only crime is that he is the Whig candidate for President of the United States. This, as every common sense man knows, is the true secret of the Locofoco party heaping abuse upon Gen. Taylor. Anterior to his nomination by the Whig National Convention, he was eulogized by men of all parties, and nominated at their primary meetings irrespective of party; but immediately after the Philadelphia Whig National Convention, he was calumniated by the Locofoco party; but let them go on with their incessant denunciations, they cannot lead the Whigs astray; the Whigs know their contemptible tricks too well. It is manifestly plain that the Whigs are the dominant party in this State by several thousands, and if they will only arouse themselves, they will achieve a glorious victory for Taylor and Fillmore at the approaching Presidential Election,—at least between 5,000 and 10,000 votes, for there are indisputably some patriotic Democrats who want a true Patriot at the helm, and consequently they will vote for Gen. Taylor. Arouse, Whigs of North Carolina, let not the fair fame of the Old North State be obliterated. Arouse your lukewarm neighbors, and see that they vote for Taylor and Fillmore.

MILL CREEK.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, at Boston, with European intelligence seven days later.

The steamship United States left Cowes on the 3d instant, with eighty passengers and a large cargo, and proceeded as far as the Scilly Isles, when an accident to her machinery occurred, and she put back to Southampton.

Ireland was tranquil. Queen Victoria was on a visit to Scotland.

France was tranquil, with the exception of some local disturbances in the Provinces.

FRANCE.

The Bonapartists are moving both in Paris and in the departments, with the view of electing Louis Bonaparte to the Presidency of the Republic.

The local disturbances in the Provinces continue. They arise principally from an extraordinary tax of forty five centimes imposed upon the people by the Provisional Government.

The latest advices from Paris, received by the London papers, announce the important intelligence that the French Government on the 7th instant received despatches from M. Arago, the French Minister at Berlin, announcing officially that Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement of the Italian question.

On the 5th instant the garrison of Paris and a portion of the national guard were reviewed on the Boulevards by Gen Cavaignac, who was loudly cheered. Between 70,000 and 80,000 were under arms, of whom about 20,000 belonged to the national guard, only one battalion being called out from each legion.

ITALY.

The accounts from Italy and Rome state that the whole country is in a disturbed and excited state. Tumults had occurred at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, which were suppressed with the greatest difficulty.

A letter from Turin, under date of the 2d inst., states that the Austrians having levied a contribution of four hundred thousand florins (£32,000) on the city of Parma, payable in twenty-four hours, and the sum not being forthcoming at the designated time, the army, according to custom, commenced pillaging the city. The inhabitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of the town of Bologna, rung the tocsin, and, flying to arms, a fearful battle commenced. Even the women and children took part in the defence of the city, throwing furniture and other missiles from the windows upon the heads of the Austrian troops. The population of the surrounding country were hurrying in to the assistance of the citizens. The result of the struggle has not been ascertained.

The Weather.—We have had a great deal of dry weather of late. Wells and springs are drying up; and unless it rains soon, we know not what will be done for water. Both man and stock must suffer.

The Crops.—If our information be correct, the crops in this section of country have been materially injured by the dry weather. The corn crop will be short; and the cotton will also be greatly below an average yield. There will be scarcely any late cotton at all. And, when we take into consideration the price that this our great staple will probably bring, the prospect is truly anything but flattering.

N. C. Argus.

The Attorney General of the State.—We are gratified to learn that B. F. Moore, Esq., has given general satisfaction, by the able and faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of his Office. The Circuit thus far has been a laborious one—there having been already tried four Capital cases, in the management of which Mr. Moore displayed his usual and well known ability.—*Raleigh Register.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.—Schr. Alcyona from Philadelphia. 23.—Brig Catharine Nichols from Boston; Schrs. James G. King from New York, Abagail Haynes from Boston, Jack Downing from Little River. 13.—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. Margaret Jane from Hyde county, N. C. 25.—Fr. Barque L'Aigle from New York; Brigs E. Townsend from New York, Helen from Boston; Schrs. John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Patron from Hyde county, N. C., Richmond from Boston, Mary Eliza from Shallotte, Alaric from New York, Harrison Price from do., Carolina from Baltimore, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly. 28.—Schr. Marion from Little River.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, vs Mallett, Hinman & Beach, Hinman & Beach, and The Phœnix Company.

IT appearing to the Court, upon Plaintiff's Affidavit, that Edward J. Mallett, G. P. Hinman, and Henry E. Beach, Defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1848, and plead, answer, or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1848.

35] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8. RAWLEY GALLOWAY.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

Election on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1848.

A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—We are highly gratified to learn, that the sterling Whigs of Richmond county, united with their friends of Anson, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Union and Cabarrus, have appointed a Mass Meeting, to be held at Steel's Mills, in the upper end of Richmond county, *on Thursday the 19th inst.*

Among the distinguished Orators invited for the occasion, are, we learn, Messrs. Badger and Mangum, our Senators in Congress; Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, the Representative from that District; Ex-Gov. Morehead; Hon. Edward Stanly; Hon. Kenneth Rayner; Jas. W. Osborne; Henry W. Miller; John A. Gilmer, John Winslow, George Davis, Esquires, and probably others.

We have most pleasant recollections of the generous hospitalities of the people of that enlightened region of the State, where Whigs do most abound; and we doubt not that every thing will be done on and about the 19th of October to make the occasion both delightful and instructive to the thousands who, as we understand, will throng there on this interesting occasion.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the Mass Meeting to be held at Steele's Mills, on the 19th of October, at which I intend to be present, I shall not address the people of Stanly and Montgomery on the 18th and 19th, the days appointed, but shall address such of my fellow citizens as may meet me at Ashborough, Randolph county, on the 21st of October; and also at the house of James M. Tally, Bear Creek, Chatham county, on Monday the 23d.

J. WINSLOW.

The Randolph Herald and Pittsborough Communicator will please copy.

MEETING AT OWENSVILLE.—We learn that the meeting at Owensville, on Wednesday last, was a large and very gratifying one. John Winslow, Esq. our candidate for Elector, delivered an able and animated speech, and was replied to by J. G. Shepherd, Esq. to whom Mr. Winslow briefly rejoined. The discussion, we are assured, was highly gratifying to the Whigs, and to some Taylor Democrats.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.—We have just seen a private letter from a distinguished gentleman in Granville county, one who has the very best means of knowing public sentiment, who writes as follows:—

"The Taylor prospects at the North are manifestly brightening. My own opinion is that his election is all but sure. In this county we shall increase the Whig vote. Our majority will not be less than 150, unless I am much deceived as to the popular indications. I expect we shall succeed in bringing out a larger majority for Taylor than has been given in Granville in ten years."

In regard to the State generally, the writer says:—

"The Democrats, who, whatever else may be said of them, are active, diligent, and energetic, are using every possible exertion to overcome the Whig majority in this State. Taking comfort from the decisive vote between Manly and Reid, they are striving to make North Carolina a Democratic State. There is but one way for the Whigs, and that is, *to outdo them in activity, energy and zeal.*"

ANOTHER VACANCY IN THE SENATE.—*Resignation of Mr. Waddell of Orange.*—The Hillsborough Recorder, just at hand, contains a Card from Hugh Waddell, Esq., informing the people of Orange that he has sent his resignation to the Governor—(and we learn that the Governor has issued a writ of Election for the 7th November.)

We have not room for the whole Card, as our paper is nearly ready for the press; but his reasons are, that after every effort of himself and his friends to get the facts as to the alleged error of 5 votes at Holt's precinct, "it is not certainly ascertained whether the error is in the return or in the list;" "but the probability seems to be that the error was in the return;" and if this were the only consideration involved, he would not only relinquish his own prima facie claim to the seat, but leave his opponent at the ensuing election unembarrassed by any competition. But he fully believes, after investigation, that if the polls were purged, and no votes counted but those given by qualified electors, he, Mr. Waddell, would still be elected. In this state of things many just and conscientious friends think that he might properly take and hold the seat until the Senate should decide the matter; but he cannot consent to take a seat under what may be deemed by many a doubtful title. He concludes by announcing himself again a candidate. We need not say that we hope he will be elected this time by an unmistakeable majority; but we may add that our information, derived from citizens of Orange who have been in this town, leads us to expect it.

OUTRAGE.—A MAN MISSING.—We learn that on Sunday the 24th ult. an affray took place in Rockfish village, in which a stranger, who called himself John or William Jenkins, was shockingly beaten. Early on Monday morning, a warrant was issued by C. P. Mallett and Colin McRae, Esquires, against four men, viz: Blackman Honeycut, James Moore, Alfred Moore, and Douglass Powell, of whom the two first named were arrested. The others absconded. The examination of witnesses, as we learn, disclosed a most barbarous and inhuman transaction, and the Magistrates refused to admit the prisoners to bail, on the ground that Jenkins was no where to be found. Diligent search has been made for him or his body, without success. A report was current that he was seen on Little River, on his way to Cane Creek, whence he reported himself; but there is no confirmation of this report.

This notice is inserted partly for the purpose of eliciting information as to Jenkins, if he be alive.

THE LATE CAPT. SHIVE.—The remains of this Officer, late commander of the Cabarrus Company of Volunteers in Mexico, which have been for some weeks deposited in the State Arsenal at this place, were removed on Sunday last to Cabarrus county for interment. They were escorted to the limits of the Town by our Volunteer Companies, followed by a procession of citizens.

OUR CALCULATION.—From "all the lights now before us," we give the following as the probable result of the Presidential election next month (*Next Month!* Think of this, Whigs, and bestir yourselves, all of you who can do any thing to insure the downfall of the Spoils party and its candidates, and to promote the success of Taylor and Fillmore.)

For Taylor.		*For Cass.*		*Doubtful.*	
Vermont	6	Maine	9	Indiana	12
Massachusetts	12	N. Hamp'e	6	Iowa	4
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	17	Ohio	23
Connecticut	6	S. Carolina	9	Mississippi	6
New York	36	Alabama	9		—
New Jersey	7	Illinois	9		45
Pennsylvania	26	Missouri	7		
Delaware	3	Arkansas	3		
Maryland	8	Michigan	5		
N. Carolina	11	Texas	4		
Georgia	10	Wisconsin	4		
Louisiana	6		—		
Kentucky	12		82		
Tennessee	13				
Florida	3				
	—				
	163				

We have strong hopes of getting all the doubtful States; and feel much inclined to put some of the States we have given to Cass in the doubtful column. But the above will do.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—Those who, in this State, have censured our Senator, Mr. Badger, for voting against the so-called Compromise bill of the late Session (and often too, as we doubt not, without reading his reasons therefor,) might be induced to change their opinion of that vote if they would read a circular to the Freemen of Vermont, just published by Senator Phelps of that State, who not only voted for the bill, but was one of the Committee of Eight which reported it to the Senate. We have just received the Circular, too late for this week's paper; but the following passages will serve to show why he voted for it, (and why Mr. Badger voted against it.)

"I voted for that bill with a settled conviction that its effect would be the utter and absolute exclusion of slavery from all those territories."

He gives the reason why it would so exclude slavery, viz: Slavery was abolished, and did not exist in these Mexican territories. It is a settled law of nations that the laws of a conquered or ceded territory, so far at least as they relate to right of property and private rights, remain in force until repealed by the acquiring Power. And so the Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided. *This law abolishing Slavery is now in force in those territories, and the Compromise Bill prohibited the local legislature from changing it.* "This proposition, (says Mr. Phelps,) originated with me. *I was the first to suggest it, and I did so with a view to perpetuate the existing laws of those provinces which prohibit slavery.*"

Mr. Phelps then adds, truly enough, that under this undeniable state of things "a slave taken into one of these territories would become free."

"The bill would exclude slavery as effectually as the legislation of Congress can do. It is full as effectual to this purpose as the Wilmot Proviso. The language of that Proviso is, that slavery shall not be permitted in these territories; that of the bill is, slavery is now prohibited there by law. Let the law remain. It shall not be altered."

This is a most triumphant vindication of the vote of Mr. Badger, by one of the most distinguished Northern Senators and Jurists.

CASS'S EXTRA ALLOWANCES.—We refer the reader to an article from "The Battery," on the preceding page, which not only exposes the shuffling of the Union, in denying charges which nobody has made, and carefully avoiding the real charges; but furnishes much important information as to Cass's expenditures and extras.

The reader will be struck with the enormous amounts paid for "Incidental Expenses" of Mr. Cass's Government and Agency—one year amounting to the large sum of $42,165 04.

Gen. Cass has received from the Government, in the shape of salaries, travelling expenses, and extra allowances, about $215,000. With this enormous sum and the advantage of speculating in the public lands, which his post of Secretary of War gave him over every body else, and possibly with some benefit from those "Incidental Expenses," in Michigan, it need not be wondered at that Gen. Cass is a rich man. We see his fortune estimated, in the papers, at a million of dollars.

The Union's mode of disposing of Gen. Cass's extra allowances, by answering charges which nobody ever made, may be deemed very shallow and very unfair. But it is profundity itself, and honesty itself, compared with what it has trumped up in its issues of Wednesday and Thursday last, and called "extra allowances, over and above his pay, received by Gen. Taylor." The matter was broached in the Union of Wednesday, in an article which was put out, apparently, to feel the public pulse, to see whether any body would tolerate such a vile deception, of which even the Editor of that paper himself seemed ashamed. But on the next day the old man's scruples, if he had any, were overcome, and the same article was reproduced with additions. And as it is doubtless intended to give the cue to all the other Locofoco papers and stump orators, we will let our readers see what these alleged extra charges of Gen. Taylor consist of. We extract as follows:—

1st. Allowances over and above pay, given separately in the reports.

SECOND AUDITOR'S REPORT.	
Brevet pay and emoluments	*$8,564 04
Double rations	12,605 00
THIRD AUDITOR'S REPORT.	
Transportation of officer's baggage	3,723 15
Commutation of quarters and fuel	583 09
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty	233 02
	$25,708 30

2d. Allowances mixed up with his pay under the head of "Pay and Emoluments."

4 rations per day as lieutenant and captain, from May 3d, 1808, to Sept. 5th, 1812—1,585 days, and 6,340 rations at 20 cents	$1,268 00
1 ration for one servant for same time	317 00
Allowance as pay for one servant, same time at $7 per month	364 76
Allowance for clothing for same, at $2 50 per month	130 27

And so the Union goes on, through the whole forty years of Gen. Taylor's service in the army, charging his rations, and the rations and pay and clothing of his servants, as "extra allowances."

Now, we venture to say that there is not a Locofoco in Washington City, however ignorant, who does not know that *every item of what the Union calls extra pay, is provided for annually by law, and is no more extra pay than the $20 a month which Gen. Taylor received as a Lieutenant, or the $260 a month which he now receives as Major General. Not one dollar of the whole amount of $74,864 04 during his forty years' service is extra pay. Not a dollar of it.*

When an officer is brevetted for gallantry, as has happened to Gen. Taylor frequently during his service, *the law* allows him brevet pay and emoluments and double rations for such time as he may be in a command equal to his brevet rank. *This is the law*, and the appropriations in advance are made as regularly for it as for any other cost of the army. So also *the law* provides for the transportation of baggage; and so it provides, that when an officer is stationed at a place where there are no government barracks he shall draw a specified sum to pay for his quarters and fuel. It is not any sum that he may charge; but it is a fixed sum, according to his rank. So also *the law* provides, that when an officer is serving on a Court Martial he shall be paid so much per diem. And here we may remark that we are astonished at the small amount thus drawn by Gen. Taylor. It has been publicly stated, and never denied, that Gen. Taylor has served on nearly twenty Courts Martial (and was deputed, on account of his clear head and ability as a writer, to draw up the opinion of the Court in nearly every case.) And yet all that the Union can find is the sum of $233 02 paid to him for such service. Either Gen. Taylor had the faculty, as we think is likely, of despatching the business of those twenty Courts in a much less time than it took to try Fremont, or, what we think is also likely, he never charged for Court Martial duty except for some actual outlay of money not within his proper routine of duty, thinking doubtless that an officer should not claim to be paid for attending a Court Martial whilst his regular salary is going on. So also Gen. Taylor's "4 rations per day as Lieut. and Captain," are provided for *by law*. Each Lieut. and Captain is allowed *by law* "one servant," and that servant's rations, and pay, and clothing, are all provided for *by law*.

And so it is throughout the whole of the Union's list, the remainder of which is of precisely the same character as that we have extracted above—consisting entirely of his own rations, and the rations and pay and clothing of his servants.

We repeat, that there is not a dollar of extra pay in the entire sum, and no honest man can affirm that there is. The whole thing is trumped up by the Administration to draw off attention from Gen. Cass's demand, many years after the service was performed, for extra pay where the law had provided no pay, and his receiving that extra pay, to the amount of upwards of $60,000, *without any law being passed, before or since, to authorize it.*

The Union goes on to complain that Gen. Taylor has not resigned his office of Major General on being nominated for the Presidency. Certainly the Union forgets itself. The Editor and his whole party are always ready to swear that every thing that Thomas Jefferson did was right. And yet Thomas Jefferson did not resign his office of Vice President when he was a candidate for President; but continued to hold it even after he was elected President, up to the 4th of March 1801, the day of his Inauguration.

The Editor of the Union was a warm advocate of the election of James Madison. Yet James Madison did not resign his office of Secretary of State under Jefferson while he was a candidate for President. So the same Editor was an ardent supporter of James Monroe for the same office, yet James Monroe held his office in the Cabinet, as Jefferson and Madison had done, not only whilst he was a candidate, but after he was elected, up to the very day of his Inauguration as President. But later still, Wm. H. Crawford was the favorite candidate of the Editor of the Union in 1824.—Perhaps he would have resigned his office of Secretary of the Treasury if Mr. Ritchie had hinted to him that it was improper for him to hold that office whilst he was a candidate for another. But in those days Mr. Ritchie was not so *pure* as he affects to be now. He saw no harm in it then. And once more: Mr. Van Buren, who of all others was Mr. Ritchie's favorite, held the office of Vice President through the whole four years of his canvass for the Presidency, and up to the day of his Inauguration in 1837. And yet Mr. Ritchie forgot all that time that it was improper for a man to hold one office whilst a candidate for another! All these men were at Washington, some of them perhaps using the influence of their high offices to secure their election to a higher. But Mr. Ritchie had no fear of that—they were his favorites. It is only in the case of Gen. Taylor, who stays at home, in one of the smallest States of the Union, that his fears are aroused. The reader, we think, will exclaim with us, what glaring hypocrisy!

We take the liberty of reminding some of those gentlemen in our own town who are anxious to know why Gen. Taylor don't resign, of the above facts. They too supported Crawford and Van Buren, and never called on them to resign.

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* The Union admits, in a note, that a part of this sum ought to be deducted; but how much it does not say; and it does not deduct any part of it in making out its alleged total of $74,864 04.

The Union is becoming desperate, and "desperately wicked" in its desperation. Its fears as to the result of the coming Presidential election have driven it to shifts and falsehoods which any man with a particle of honesty in his composition would blush to resort to. Look, for instance, at this editorial remark in last Wednesday's Union:—

"He [Gen. Taylor] is dumb as to his principles; and this he justifies upon one of the most laughable of all possible excuses—that *he never voted, because he did not know how to vote!* He sets up a plea of *ignorance* on all the great public questions of the day."

This would be impudent enough, if it were true, in one who goes for the man who pleads "the noise and confusion" as a reason for not answering a few plain questions put to him by his friends. But it is false, and old Mr. Ritchie knows it to be so,—false in every particular. Gen. Taylor *has* disclosed his principles; disclosed them in the letters which he has put upon record, and which are known all over the land. He never gave any such reason for not voting, and never set up any such plea of ignorance. We defy the Union, or any body else, to show that he has.

Here is another specimen of the Union's vile fraud, from that paper of Thursday last.—

"Let foreigners vote the Whig ticket, if they wish to experience the persecutions attempted to be carried out against them in the famous "alien and sedition laws," passed by a Whig Congress and a whig President, and repealed by a democratic President—Thomas Jefferson. If they wish to pay $250 on landing in the United States, and then remain 21 years before casting a vote in any of our popular elections, let them vote for "Taylor and Fillmore," the federal abolition native American blue-light anglo-whig-party ticket."

This is the climax of hypocrisy and cheatery. It is false in every word and syllable—false in general and false in particular. It is even false in its history—the Congress which passed the alien and sedition laws was not a Whig Congress; John Adams was not a Whig President; and those laws were not repealed by Mr. Jefferson, nor by any body else. They were passed for a limited time, and expired by their own limitation.

PREPARING FOR DEFEAT.—The Union has letters from Ohio and Georgia, preparing it for defeat in the *State* elections which come off this month, but assuring it that all will be right for Cass and Butler in November. If we carry those States now, we will be quite willing to risk them next month.

ANSON SUPERIOR COURT.—David Hildreth, one of two brothers arrested for the murder of W. Taylor on the 5th ult. was tried at Anson Court, before Judge Pearson, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 3d Nov. A motion for a new trial was argued and refused, and an appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court.

The trial of Robert Hildreth was removed on his affidavit, to Richmond, and there continued till next term.

NEW YORK.—The Whig party, friends of Taylor and Fillmore, had a meeting on Wednesday evening last. It is stated that at least 20,000 were present.

The Clay party, with a full proportion of Cass men and Van Buren men, also met on the evening previous, about 1500 in all, and gave up the ghost, so far as to abandon any ticket for Clay.

The Hon. Samuel Galloway, one of the Ohio delegates to the Philadelphia Convention who was so violently opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, has taken the stump for Taylor, enlisted for the campaign.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.
INSURRECTION IN IRELAND!

The America reached New York on Thursday last, in 12 days from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 16th ult. We are indebted to the Charleston Courier for the following telegraphic accounts, our own not having come to hand.

Lower qualities of Cotton had declined ⅛d, and the demand languid. Higher qualities same as before, viz: Fair Uplands 4⅛d. Sales of the week 29,000 bales.

Rice 23 to 24s., holders anxious to sell.

No change in Flour. American 33 to 34s.—Wheat had declined 2d. Indian Corn had also declined, and was quoted at 35s. 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal had fallen 6d. per bbl. Pork and Bacon had also declined slightly.

Political.—Ireland.—In this distracted country, it appears that the recent outbreak has not been effectually quelled, and new disturbances have arisen, in which collisions between the people and the authorities have occurred, resulting in the loss of a number of lives; and that exhibitions of earnestness on the part of the people are more strongly evinced than from any demonstrations that have previously occurred. The particulars are not given, of course, in telegraphic communications, but will be looked for with the most absorbing interest.

France.—In Paris every thing was still quiet, and the government were taking measures to repress all the clubs, and thus prevent any interference with the operations of the existing authorities.

The Schleswig and Holstein war was likely to recommence, as far as appearances would indicate.

The Charleston Mercury's despatch gives a more particular account of the Irish rebellion, as follows:—

Insurrection in Ireland.—There has been another insurrection in Ireland, and much more formidable in its appearance and results than that so lately quelled. The insurgents are posted in an almost inaccessible position, near Carrick, on the Kilmaothemas Mountains. There has been a general rise of the peasantry, who have marched to the attack of the police stations. Near Clonmell there has been much fighting, and numbers have been killed on both sides. Some soldiers shouted for repeal, and twenty-eight of them have been placed in handcuffs. The insurgents fought with the most desperate bravery, and have captured some pieces of cannon. Terrible results are anticipated from this outbreak, and among the most disastrous is the effect it will have upon the fate of the numerous individuals now on trial for their participation in the recent difficulties.

FROM MEXICO.—The Charleston Courier learns by telegraph that Mexico was tranquil; that Santa Anna's party had united with the Democrats, hoping to facilitate a Revolution and the restoration of their leader to power.

Larissa has been appointed Minister to the U. States.

Lieut. Tilden, the burglar and murderer, who was pardoned at the peace, has arrived at New Orleans.

THE "BUFFALO HUNT."—This is the name given by its projectors to the contemplated private invasion of a part of Mexico by armed men from the United States, with a view to the conquest of another portion of Mexico, and the formation of the "Republic of Sierra Madra." This enterprise, so hostile to every duty which the United States owes to a weak neighbor, has been suffered to go on for months without our Administration taking any steps to put it down, until, as we now learn from the Union, on the 30th of August last instructions were issued to Gen. Taylor and to all the District Attorneys in the South Western States, to enforce the law on this subject. This is rather late; but we hope Gen. Taylor will be able even now to knock the scheme in the head.

VILE ABUSE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Fincastle (Va.) Whig states that "Shelton F. Leake, the Locofoco Elector for the Albemarle district, addressed the people of Bottetourt, and in the course of his speech boldly denounced Gen. Taylor as a TRAITOR to his country, and contemptuously compared him to the infamous *Benedict Arnold* of the revolution!" This same Mr. Leake was one of the Locofoco Members who voted, (as Cass himself did,) for the amendment to censure Gen. Taylor for the battle of Monterey.

The N. Y. Evening Post says,—

"If our limits would permit, we would show in a very short space, that this Jack daw who appears before the country in peacock feathers and claims to be a candidate of the people for the Presidency, on the ground of his honesty and virtue, is, if we take the words of his own mouth for evidence, the most dishonest man that has recently appeared upon the stage of political life."

It is a little curious that the "limits" of the Evening Post, (which is a much larger paper than the Observer,) could not afford "*a very short space*," in which to accomplish so important an object.

How do the generous people of North Carolina relish such vile abuse of the noble old defender of his country? By one he is denounced as a "most dishonest man," by another as a "traitor," and by the Democratic Review as utterly incompetent as an officer and almost a Coward. These things show how desperate is the Locofoco party, and they will serve to make that desperation yet more desperate.

The Hillsborough Ratoon is endeavoring to disprove the statement of Capt. Constable, published in our last. We know nothing of Capt. Constable; but if we understand the matter aright, he is the Ratoon's own witness, first brought upon the stand by that paper, and it is rather late now to attempt to discredit him after finding that his testimony turned out to be favorable to Gen. Taylor.

THE ATHERTON RESOLUTIONS.—In regard to the very lame explanation given by the Wilmington Journal and Mr. Ashe, as to the *loss* of the first Atherton resolution from the *certified* copy exhibited by Mr. Ashe in the Wilmington District, the Wilmington Chronicle says,—

"Two things in this explanation will strike the reader's attention at once. One, that Mr. Ashe authorizes it to be said that he does not think the first resolution has any bearing on the point at issue, namely, whether Mr. Fillmore is or is not an Abolitionist. The first resolution is in these words: "Resolved, *That this Government is a Government of limited powers; and that by the Constitution of the United States Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.*" This Mr. Ashe thinks has no bearing on the point at issue. A most wonderful case indeed this of misconstruction of good plain English.

"The other thing is, that Mr. Ashe "did have the resolutions properly certified, but that a portion of them was lost at Sandy Run." Now if it was not material to the "point at issue" to have the first resolution in connection with the others, why was it connected with them originally? And again; was it not a most extraordinary occurrence that this one resolution, just this one, no other, making about half a dozen lines of ordinary writing, should become detached from the rest of the writing, and get lost *at the very first meeting of the Electoral candidates?* How did it, how could it get detached? It should of course have preceded all the other resolutions on the sheet of paper; then how could it get loose from the others?

"*Another Sandy Run Mishap—surprising coincidence!*—It would appear that the Locofoco managers in Louisiana have also been to "Sandy Run!" for they too, surprising as it is to relate, have lost the first Atherton resolution! This we learn from The Crisis, a Whig campaign paper published in New Orleans. Why, this Sandy Run must be a more potent stream than that Lethe which we read of—that caused but the loss of memory to those who drank of its waters, whilst our stream causes not only the loss of memory, but it has the power of jerking away *parts* of manuscripts from the possession of persons standing near its banks."

Dr. J. L. Martin, U. S. Charge de Affaires at Rome, died suddenly in that city on the 28th of August last. He was a native of Bladen county, N. C., and had risen to a high rank as a man of talents.

CHANGES FROM CASS.

In our last, we published a long list of influential individuals, in various parts of the country, who had avowed their determination to repudiate the Locofoco nomination for President. We have "a few more of the same sort left," which we proceed to give, for the encouragement of all good men who wish to prove themselves Republicans, by abandoning Locofocoism:—

Isaac N. Arnold, a Polk Elector in 1844, in Ill., is a warm supporter of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

A. B. G. Schmetzer, of Philadelphia county, Penn. heretofore a strong Locofoco is out in the Harrisburg Intelligencer with a long letter in favor of Gen. Taylor.

Hon. John Keeler, of Van Buren county, Michigan, a leading Locofoco of that State, has come out against Lewis Cass, who seems to be "distracting the party" in that region of country.

Dr. Luther Reily, one of the most influential Locos in Dauphin county, and formerly a representative in Congress from that district, has, with a number of his political friends, abandoned Cass and declared for Van Buren.

Gen. Thos. Jefferson Green (a native of North Carolina,) who was a prisoner in the Mexican castle of Perote, and author of the book on the Mier expedition, is out in the Petersburg Intelligencer. He says he has heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and is now a moderate Democrat; but prefers Gen. Taylor, a moderate Whig, to Gen. Cass, an ultra and destructive Locofoco.

Robert Harrison, of Prince George's County, Va., a well known and zealous Democrat, has a long letter in the same paper, giving his reasons for preferring Taylor to Cass.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that one or two Democrats were driven to the support of Gen. Taylor at the late Locofoco Convention in that town, by the abuse and ridicule showered upon the old General; and the Whig says that one of the converts was made by the attempt to represent Gen. Taylor as an abolitionist. The Locofocos will not profit by experience. They helped to elect Gen. Harrison by the same system of abuse and ridicule.

Not to be tricked again.—Terence Brady, Thomas O'Brine, John Cunningham, Peter Bogle, and Jos. Gill, publish a Card in the Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Register, in which they declare that they were "wilfully and knowingly deceived," by the Locofoco leaders in 1844, as to Polk's being a friend of the Tariff of 1842. They were then deceived, but do not intend to be deceived again. *They have quit the party.*

We will wind up the list, for the present, with the following account of "a baker's dozen":—

ABANDONMENT OF CASS IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE DEMOCRACY OF CLARION FOR TAYLOR—THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFECTION YET.

Clarion county, heretofore one of the strongholds of Locofocoism, which has always been considered safe for twelve to fourteen hundred majority for Locofocoism, has at last shown evidence of a determination to revolt against the party which has done so much to deceive and ruin Pennsylvania. A number of the most distinguished democrats of that county have repudiated the Baltimore nominees and are now supporting Taylor and Fillmore.

We find in the Clarion Register a long address, signed by Christian Myers and twelve other "supporters of the Democratic party," declaring their abandonment of the party which has abandoned the "Protective Policy," and their determination to support "the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention." Judge Myers, it will be remembered, was a Polk elector in 1844; and the other twelve signers are men of perhaps equal note and influence in the ranks of our opponents. They come up nobly to the rescue of their State and country, and as there are thousands in Pennsylvania who think and feel like themselves, their example will be contagious.—*Phil. North Am.*

As intimately connected with this subject, we give the following items of cheering news:—

Skies Bright!—New York.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "It is now very evident that the thirty-six electoral votes of New York will be given to Taylor and Fillmore. Many of the Free Soilers begin to think they have *soiled* their fingers, and are getting out of the scrape as well as they can. Even Cass's vote in this State will be larger than Van Buren's. Many of the Barnburners will vote for him, and others for Taylor. They don't like their new connexions."

Falling into Line.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes a card from nineteen leading Clay Whigs of that city, who were principals in the recent movement to nominate Mr. Clay. In this card, they avow their determination to abandon all idea of bringing out Mr. Clay, and to unite thenceforth in support of Gen. Taylor.

Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig says that half of that State has now been well canvassed, and from the information we have received from the most reliable sources, we say to the Whigs of other States, "Tennessee stands as firm as a rock. Have no apprehension *whatever* about her vote. She goes for Taylor by a *large* majority."

Ohio.—The Whig sun shines brightly in Ohio. The Cincinnati Atlas says: "Of Ohio, we can say that every step taken in the actual canvass shows the Whig prospect brighter. We *know* that in some of what are called *disaffected* counties the falling off of the Whig vote is next to nothing. The ballot-box will astonish those who supposed that the great Whig party of Ohio was to be moved from its firm moorings by every wind of new doctrine."

To the following we would particularly ask the attention of our Quaker Whigs of North Carolina. It really seems to us that there ought to be no hesitation among them between Taylor, the friend of Peace, and Cass, the "inevitable War" man:—

Prospects in Pennsylvania.—"Potomac," who has extensive means of acquiring information, gives the following cheering tidings from Pennsylvania:

"Letters have been received here from leading Quakers in Pennsylvania, which state that the honest broad brims are going *en masse* for Zachary Taylor, because he is a straight-forward honest man, and a man of peace, opposed to war and carnage, although he fights the battles of his country when ordered by his Government to do so; whereas General Cass, although he never fights himself, is furious for conquest and for involving the *country* in war! No doubt Gen. Taylor will get every true Whig vote in Pennsylvania, and a great number which were in the last election cast for Mr. Polk. If, then, Wilmot's declaration proves true, that Van Buren will poll 25,000 Democratic votes in Pennsylvania, and that he will all the signs indicate, how, in the name of common sense, can the Old Keystone fail of going for Taylor by an elegant majority!

Cass in Michigan—Another Prop Gone.—Hon. F. S. Littlejohn, brother of L. S. Littlejohn, Esq., of Albany, and for many years a member of the Michigan Legislature, has renounced Hunkerism and come out for Free Soil. He was the great leader of the Democratic party in the Legislature, is a man of great influence in the Northwestern part of the State, and a most eloquent and effective speaker. The way he dissolved his connection with the Hunker party is thus described by the Detroit Daily Advertiser:

Mr. Littlejohn happening on business to the town of Granville, near Grand Rapids, about a week since, the Cass men immediately get up some handbills calling a mass meeting at Granville, on Tuesday evening last, announcing Mr. L. in large letters as the speaker, knowing that his eloquence would draw a large crowd. The meeting assembled, and one universal shout went up for Mr. L. to take the stand. Mr. L. very coolly arose and announced that he REPUDIATED LEWIS CASS, the Michigan Dough-face and Northern traitor—couldn't go him no how—didn't wish to disturb the harmony of the meeting—would like to be excused if they had no *particular* objections! This was a cooler. The little enthusiasm manufactured for the occasion, was wrapped in a wet blanket. The plan of the meeting failed.

A vote taken among the passengers in the cars on Tuesday between Utica and Schenectady, resulted as follows: Taylor 94; Van Buren 45; Cass 36; not voting 18.—*N. Y. Express.*

A vote was taken yesterday of passenger in the Boston train of Cars for New York, which resulted as follows.—Taylor, 67; Cass, 16; Van Buren, 20.

A vote on the Victory, from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, stood—Taylor 57, Cass 11, Van Buren 6.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that five of the six fellows that voted for Van Buren were *niggers.*—*Louisville Journal.*

SIGNS.—The following vote was taken, on Saturday, in the cars from Utica to Albany:—Taylor, 63; Cass, 20; Van Buren, 19; Calhoun, 1; Clay, 2.

The N. Y. Tribune has come out fully for Taylor and Fillmore.

GEN. CASS AND GEN. JACKSON.—In his speech in New York on Wednesday night, Gen. Coombs said, "that he (Mr. C.) had seen the copy of a letter written formerly by Gen. Cass to Mr. Clay, in which the former severely attacked General Jackson, Mr. Buchanan, and other prominent democrats, and professed himself an ardent friend and admirer of Mr. Clay. A copy of this letter he (Mr. C.) had given for publication to Mr. McElrath of the Tribune."

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—Wm. Dandridge Epps, the man who murdered his neighbor, F. A. Muir, in Dinwiddie county, Va., two or three years ago, and who was lately taken in Texas and brought back to Virginia, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of December. The murder was committed to get possession of a bond held by Muir against Eppes.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—An admirable speech by the old hero, at a complimentary Barbecue given him, will be published in our next. The old veteran talks as well as he writes and fights.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on the 12th instant, by Rev. W. C. Sutton, GEORGE KENDALL, of Stanly county, to Miss SUSAN H. GRADY, daughter of John Grady, Esq. of Anson county.

In Montgomery, on the 28th instant, HAMET J. CRAIG, Esq. to Miss MARY ANN McRAE, daughter of Daniel McRae, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Mr. JOHN McINIS, to Miss RUTHA ANN, daughter of the late Duncan McMillan.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES.—At Raleigh, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. M. R. Forey, Mr. ABEL B. BAKER, Assistant Teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in that city, to Miss EUNICE ANN IVEY, daughter of the late John O. P. Ivey, of Newbern. The Bridegroom and Bride are both Deaf and Dumb.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Wednesday morning the 27th ult., after a short illness, ALICE, second daughter of Augustus W. and Hannah Jane Steel, aged five years and six months.

"She was not like the Sun, which, when its course
Is finished, sinks behind the distant west;
But like the morning Star, that melts away
Into the light of Heaven."

Again has the insatiate Spoiler visited this afflicted circle to blight and rob it of its charm! Scarce a month ere the Bud was nipt—and how the early bloom has faded—its leaves all withered. The rosy hue of youth and health is blanched, and the eye that sparkled in all the innocence of childhood gay, is clouded by the rude touch of death.

But Faith and Hope are the angels of consolation to the bereaved heart. They point to the steep and tangled course of human life—to ills that flesh is heir to—to tears, and grief, and pain—and thence to the open arms and smiling face of a kind and sympathizing Friend, who beckons the wanderer to his embrace with the sweet and consoling assurance that "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In this County, on the 28th ult., HENRIETTA, daughter of James and Henrietta Evans, aged six years and three months. This amiable and intelligent child was an object of peculiar interest to all her acquaintances; but their hopes have perished, and again we are reminded that "all that's bright must fade." [Augusta, Geo., papers please copy.]

In Robeson county, on the 26th ultimo, Miss CATHARINE McLEAN, in the 56th year of her age. At an early age she wisely chose the "better part"—had for many years lived a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Her "daily walk and conversation" was a proof that the *spell* which bound her spirit to the vanities of earth had been broken; and that she had with "faith's discerning eye," fixed her enraptured gaze upon the bright realities of the world beyond the grave. Although "there is a tear for all that die," yet for *her* we should cease to repine,—for "why mourn for the blest?"—*Com.*

In Orange county, on the 5th ult., Mr. JOHN W. HOLT.

In Sampson county, on the 22d ult., very suddenly, Mr. RICHARD WOLF, aged 88 years. Mr. Wolf had resided in that county 47 or 48 years, leaving five children and many friends to weep for the old man's sudden death.

In Salisbury, on the 14th ult., Mr. JOHN A. COVINGTON, after an illness of a few hours, in the 60th year of his age.

In Rowan county, on the 18th ult., Mr. JAS. SILLIMAN, a worthy and estimable citizen, aged about 63 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THE RIVER.—We are happy to state, for the information of Merchants in the interior, that the River has risen 9 feet, and is still rising rapidly. There is every reason now to expect the prompt delivery of all goods now on the way.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 3.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5½ a 5⅞	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 5	Salt, sack,	2 25 a 2 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 5½ to 5⅞ for prime. Flour 4½ to 5. Corn has declined selling at 40 to 45. Wheat 80 to 85. Bacon has declined, sells at 6 to 6½. Sack Salt 2¼ to 2½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon abundant at 8½ hog round. Corn 45 to 55. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard scarce at 11 to 11½. Turpentine 2 80, 3680 bbls. sold. Spirits 36½ to 37, 800 bbls. sold. Rosin 56. Tar 1 30, in demand. Timber 3 to 5; last sale, two rafts good at 4 50. But few rafts on sale. Lumber, Flooring 8 to 9 50; Wide 4 50 to 5; Scantling 3 50 to 4.

CHERAW MARKET, Sept. 26.

COTTON.—The sales this week amount to about 350 bales, at prices ranging from 4 to 5⅞c. In other articles no change in price. The river rose last week about 18 inches, but has nearly receded to its former point.

At Charleston, Cotton 4⅞ to 6½, an advance of ⅛. Sales of the week 5700 bales; receipts 6833. Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Bacon 5½ to 6. Corn 50 to 60.

At Augusta, Cotton 4¼ to 6¼. At Columbia 4½ to 5⅞. At Macon 5 to 5⅞.

At New Orleans, Cotton Bagging has sold at 16 to 16½ cents, an advance of 1 to 1½ cents.

At New York, Cotton 5⅞ to 7⅞, a rise of ⅛. Flour depressed, 5 62 to 5 87. Corn dull 63 to 71. Turpentine firm at 3 25. Spirits 44 to 46.

A MEETING of the Cumberland TAYLOR CLUB will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Speeches may be expected.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c. Oct. 2, 1848.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, TWO VALUABLE BRICK STORES on Hay Street, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. C. James & Co., and Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms of sale, 3, 6, and 9 months credit.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executor of T. L. Hybart.
September 30, 1848. 35-ts

15,000 LBS. BACON. For sale low.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct. 2 35-3w

JUST RECEIVED.
150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Oct. 2, 1848. 35-tf

W. BRANSON:
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has this day opened a School for Boys, at the Lodge, and will bestow his undivided attention on those committed to his care. Terms, $4, $5, and $7, per Quarter of 11 weeks.
M. CURRIE.
October 2. 1w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.
Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina, for the passage of a law to incorporate "The Union Company," in Fayetteville.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35-3w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$50,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
Class No. 59 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1848.
78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
CAPITALS.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,589, 1 of 2,000, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35-4dpd
☞ Other Schemes in next Observer.

"United, we stand,
Divided, we fall."
THE OLD AND FORTUNATE HOUSE,
No. 2 Calvert Street,
Has changed its Name, but the Luck of the Old House with
William Bailey &
James M. Egbert,
LATE SENIOR PARTNER OF EMORY & CO.
at the head of affairs, will the humbugging concerns now dwindle into air.
The Rock of Gibraltar cannot be shaken by any passing breeze. So like, stands the old and well established House
No. 2 Calvert Street.

A GRAND SCHEME!
For the benefit of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
Class No. 26.
TO BE DRAWN OCTOBER 14, 1848.
CAPITAL PRIZES.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF
40,000 DOLLS.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 DOLLARS!
1 " " " 10,000 DOLLARS!
20 " " " 1,300 DOLLARS!
Tickets only $10—shares in proportion.
WM. BAILEY & CO. offer here some fine chances for obtaining a fortune. Packages are the sure way to come at the large Prizes. The following is the price of Packages:
25 whole tickets, $130 00 | 25 quarters, $32 50
25 halves, 65 00 | 25 eighths, 16 25

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of MARYLAND,
Class No. 24.
TO BE DRAWN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.
A Tremendous Hurricane!
ALL THE BLANKS SWEPT OFF!
WM. BAILEY & CO. offer to the public the
WORLD'S WONDER!
Here we present our readers a scheme in which every ticket in the Lottery IS A PRIZE! If you have a blank ticket it must be a five dollar Prize! We caution all our customers to be careful when they examine the drawing and find their ticket blank, not to destroy it, for all blanks are $5 Prizes!
THE POLAR STAR.
$912,912!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE FOLLOWING
GRAND AND GORGEOUS SCHEME:
1 PRIZE OF 44,000 DOLLARS!
1 OF 20,000 "
1 OF 10,000 "
100 OF 1,000 "
You have in the above scheme 100 Prizes of $1,000 each, making in $100,000 Prizes—
$100,000!
☞ $1,000 is the lowest three number Prize in the Lottery.
The price of tickets is only $15—shares in proportion.
☞ WM. BAILEY & Co. call the attention of their customers to Packages in the above beautiful scheme, as the sure way to come at the large Prizes.
☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. will sell on certificate Packages at the following rates:
25 whole tickets $180 00 | 25 quarters 45 00
25 halves 90 00 | 25 eighths 22 50
We recommend to the public those pretty Small Fry Schemes that draw four times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Packages $15, $7 50, and $3 75.
☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. sell on the most reasonable terms—and persons wishing to purchase tickets should give the old House, No. 2 Calvert street, a single trial.
FOR PRIZES in any Lottery apply in person or by mail to the far famed Lottery office of
WM. BAILEY & CO.,
U. S. Lottery Agents,
No. 2 Calvert st.,
2d Lottery Office from Baltimore st.,
Baltimore, Md.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stables and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

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29 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fayal Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 160tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received —Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Neck-ties; Coat, Vest and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silks; Berage, Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

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ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the promptness of its managements and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, for the one-third or three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 10, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't —WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 24, 1848. 9tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 4 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next above the hips. [illegible] Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

July 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 11 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 90 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine fishery attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, "Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Rent, his Store, situated in the lower end of Richmond county, five miles South of Laurel Hill, the old stand of Col. John C. McLaurin. He will Rent it for one or more years. It is well known as a good stand for business. Terms liberal; apply soon.

JAMES R. McLAURIN.
August 30, 1848. 31-1m

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Cliniques will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculation ticket	$ 5
Professors' fees	105
Practical Anatomy	10
Graduation fee	25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic sea-board—say from $3 to $5 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
August 11, 1848. 30-8w

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do., black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silecia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
July 17, 1848. 16tf

---

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848. 19tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

MORE TIME!

THE SUBSCRIBER has come home again, and he brought with him lots of

Watches and Jewelry,

Which are absolutely Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! He has also some fine Pocket and Table Cutlery; Silver Ware a plenty, from the Salt Spoon to the Soup Ladle; Silver Mugs; Butter and Fruit Knives; double barrel Guns; lots of Revolvers, and any other kind of Pistols that is or may be wanting; Accordeons in an abundance. In fact call over to BEASLEY'S, North east corner of Market Square, where you may find

MILITARY GOODS,

from a Button to a bass Drum, and almost any thing you may want.

☞ Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 16, 1848. 33-6w

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-1m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 71f

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 1tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat,
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT,
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8 tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.—W. McINTYRE offers for sale—

29 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for eating.

30 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.

August 8, 1848. 27-2m

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3wt15Sto150

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

BENTON, MORRIS & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,
BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,
HAY STREET, between the Market and New Bridge,

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $100; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $40; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; Silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Seict, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contain all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of this preparation—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victoriennes; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doeskin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-6w

CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & CO.,

HAVE erected an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, at the corner of Church and Castle streets, near the Marine Railway, where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had at any establishment of the kind North or South. All orders addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

J. CASSIDEY,
T. SCHRADER,
W. SUTTON.

N. B. All kinds of Boring, Turning, Plaining and Finishing done at short notice, and Castings made from one ounce weight to 3,500 [illegible]. Patterns made to order.

☞ They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Cast Iron Ploughs of the most approved pattern.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1848. 31-1m

Just received per St'mr Evergreen,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
July 25, 1848. 25tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 5tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 13tf

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t